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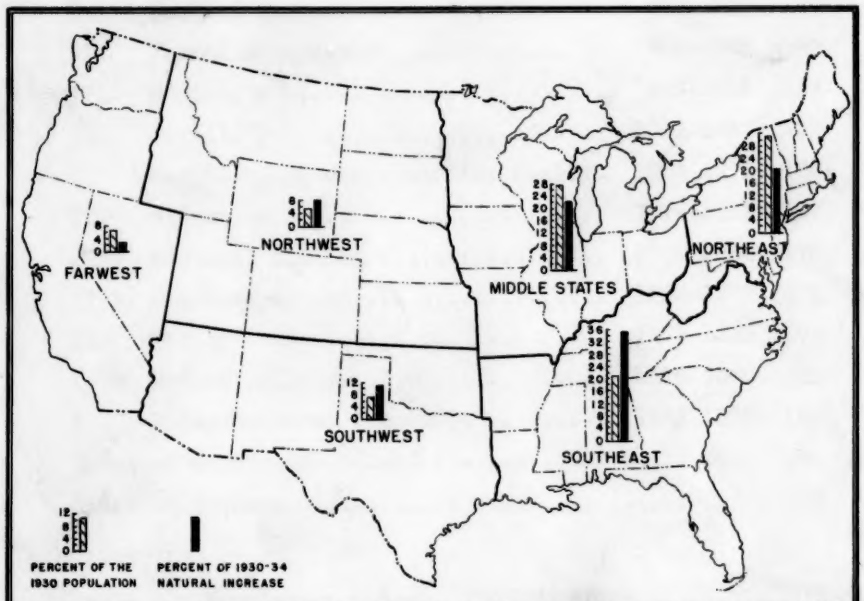

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND NATURAL INCREASE
(AFTER, "PROBLEMS OF A CHANGING POPULATION")

$3.00 A YEAR

VOL. 4 NO. 3

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
AND POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

POPULATION INDEX

EDITORS: Frank W. Notestein
Irene Barnes Taeuber

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Vol. 4 NO. 3 July, 1938 Annual Subscription $3.00

Published quarterly by the School of Public Affairs, Princeton University, and the Population Association of America, Inc.

Publication Office: 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

Communications regarding the Population Association of America should be addressed to: Dr. Frank Lorimer, Sec., 308 Victor Building, Washington, D.C.

CURRENT ITEMS

PROBLEMS OF A CHANGING POPULATION

The most comprehensive and valuable summary of American population problems ever published became available on July 6 with the release of Problems of a Changing Population, Report of the Committee on Population Problems to the National Resources Committee. The body of the report was prepared for the Committee by a highly competent technical staff under the direction of Dr. Frank Lorimer with the assistance of several of the country's other leading demographers. It is primarily a regional analysis in which disparities in the distribution of population and of natural, economic, and cultural resources constitute the central problem. A somewhat detailed abstract is given in the Bibliography (Title 904). Here it is sufficient to point out that one of the many virtues of the report is the absence of an alarmist approach to problems that are often treated with some heat. The tone is illustrated by the following sentences reflecting the attitude of the Committee toward the declining rate of population increase. "The transition from an increasing to a stationary or decreasing population may on the whole be beneficial to the life of the Nation. It insures the continuance of a favorable ratio of population to natural resources in the United States... The slowing down of population growth will not cause any sudden economic disturbances... Changes in population trends must be taken realistically into account, and this is possible because of the gradual character of these changes and the time interval between birth and economic productivity."

One of the many interesting maps in the report is reproduced on this issue's front cover. It contrasts the regional distribution of the 1930 population with that of the excess of births over deaths in the years 1930 through 1934. More than one-half of the nation's natural increase during those years came from three regions, the Southeast, the Southwest, and the Northwest, which contained only about one-third of the population. On the other hand the Northeast, the Middle States, and the Far West, containing 66 per cent of the nation's population, contributed only about 45 per cent of its natural increase. The report points out that similar differences appear in the distribution of natural increase and population by states. "For example, accession through natural increase is now taking place about as rapidly in North Carolina as in the combined areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, although in 1930 the population of the latter States was more than twice as great as that of North Carolina. Without migration, such differentials in natural increase would change greatly the present distribution of population within one or two generations."

Another chart in the report brings out the fact that the rates of reproduction in Southern counties are not conspicuously higher than those in counties of roughly equal "planes of living" elsewhere. In all regions high net rates of reproduction per generation are associated with low planes of living, but class for class they are lower in the South than in either the Northeast or the Middle States. The rapid natural increases of the South shown on the cover

chart are found not because the poor are more fertile there than elsewhere but because they constitute much larger proportions of the total population.

[The undersigned editor deeply regrets to have to report that Chapter V, "Social conditions affecting birth rates", which appears under the signature of Dr. Clyde V. Kiser, has been so cut as to change its scope and distort the original presentation. The change was made without the knowledge of the author, whose article was contributed at the request of the Committee and without salary. Dr. Kiser is informed by the Technical Director of the study that the change was made without his knowledge and without consulting the full membership of the Committee on Population Problems.

As published, Section 5 of this chapter, "Factors underlying group differences in fertility", devotes two paragraphs to the influence of biological factors and then stops abruptly. The original manuscript went on to summarize the evidence showing that biological factors are relatively unimportant and that group differences in fertility arise largely through differences in the acceptance and practice of contraception. There was nothing in it to indicate whether the author approved or disapproved of the situation that he was describing.

The chapter in its published form puts its author unwittingly in the position of having written an article on "Factors underlying group differences in fertility" that neglects the scientific evidence regarding factors known to be of primary importance.

When their attention was called to the matter, the Advisory Committee expressed to Dr. Kiser their deep regret for the oversight through which he was not consulted regarding the deletion and indicated that in the event of a further printing an attempt would be made to introduce a summary of recent discussions indicating the minor influence of biological factors on group differences in fertility.

Frank W. Notestein]

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN CEYLON

It is somewhat rare to find a devastating epidemic occurring at a time and place in which even an approximate accounting of its demographic effects is possible. Students of population, as well as those of public health, will be interested, therefore, in the terrific malaria epidemic in Ceylon in 1934-1935. The census and vital statistics of the island are much more nearly complete than those of most tropical countries.

It is estimated that the epidemic, unprecedented in Ceylon, took a toll of about 100,000 lives and affected between one-third and one-half of the island's five and one-half million inhabitants. The crude death rate, which had averaged 23.6 for the decade 1925-1934, jumped to 36.6 in 1935. (See chart on back cover.) Infant mortality shot up from its previous ten-year average of 170 to 263. The recorded death rate from malaria was 42.0 per 100,000 in 1934, before the epidemic became so fatal. In 1935 it reached 845.2.

The huge increase in mortality was accompanied by a decline in the birth rate from 37.2 in 1934 to 34.4 in 1935, resulting in an excess of deaths over births of 2.2 per 1,000 population. Between the end of 1934 and the middle of 1935 the total population decreased by 39,000, corresponding to an annual rate of decrease of 1.40

per cent, whereas from 1931 through 1934 it had increased at an average annual rate of 1.56 per cent.

By 1936 the crude death and infant mortality rates had dropped to 21.8 and 166 respectively. The birth rate, owing to fewer conceptions in 1935, fell to 34.1, the lowest point of reliable record. However, in the absence of epidemics, the rate of natural increase is so great that the population again reached its 1934 size sometime early in 1936. An account of the epidemic, stressing the slight possibility of preventing similar outbreaks in the future, is given by Colonel C. A. Gill in "Some points in the epidemiology of malaria arising out of the study of the malaria epidemic in Ceylon in 1934-35." Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 29(5):427-480. Feb., 1936.

STATISTICS SECTION ANNUAL SUMMARY

The annual summary of the tables on population growth, crude vital rates, and expectation of life is presented in the Statistics section of this issue. A recapitulation one issue earlier than last year was made possible by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, which kindly furnished proofs of the demographic tables from its Statistical Year-Book for 1937/38. This issue of the Year-Book, now published, contains for the first time data on expectation of life and net reproduction rates and continues to have the best international coverage of population and vital statistics.

Several minor changes in format have been made in the Index's tables. To distinguish qualifying footnotes from those that merely cite sources, letters have been used for the former and numbers for the latter. Two ages have been added to the table on expectation of life. Other suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the Statistics section will be appreciated.

DR. LORIMER JOINS STAFF OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Frank Lorimer, who has served as Secretary of the Population Association since 1934, has accepted an appointment for the coming academic year as Visiting Professor of Population Studies at The American University Graduate School. This school is limited to work in the social sciences and has developed cooperative arrangements with the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other government agencies. The work in population will be related to the sequences in National Resources, Social Economy, and Statistics offered at the Graduate School. Dr. Lorimer will offer two courses on population problems each semester, one being an advanced seminar. Other courses in population or closely related fields at American University next year will be: Statistical Methods Applied to Census Data, by Calvert L. Dedrick; Regional Aspects of American Culture, and American Communities, by Caroline Ware; Survey of Resources and Their Utilization, by O. E. Baker and R. A. Cleman; Economic Geography, by Virgil Reed; and Rural Sociology, by Carl Taylor and Charles Loomis.

POPULATION ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Population Association, held at Princeton University, May 6-8, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1938-1939: Alfred J. Lotka, President; Leon E. Truesdell, First Vice-President; T. J. Woofter, Jr., Second Vice-President; Frederick Osborn, Treasurer; and Frank Lorimer, Secretary.

Members of the Board of Directors elected to serve for a three-year term were: John D. Black, Robert E. Chaddock, Louis I. Dublin, Halbert L. Dunn, Frank W. Notestein, and Lowell J. Reed. Clyde V. Kiser was elected to fill the unexpired term of Leon E. Truesdell.

Raymond Pearl and P. K. Whelpton were elected to serve with the officers of the Association as members of the Executive Committee.

The Nominating Committee for the year is: Warren S. Thompson, Chairman, Clyde V. Kiser, and Frank Lorimer.

Raymond Pearl was elected Chairman and P. K. Whelpton, Secretary of the American National Committee of the International Population Union. George W. Kosmak, Frederick F. Stephan, and Donald Young were elected to serve on the Committee with the officers and directors of the Association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

In response to many requests at the Annual Meeting, Prof. Frank H. Hankins submits a summary of the report of the Committee on Education, which he, as Chairman, presented to the Association.

The questionnaire contained in the 1936 report of the Committee was sent, in slightly modified form, to 425 instructors in 279 institutions. Replies were received from 176 institutions including 78 universities, 65 colleges, 23 normal schools, and 10 technical schools. The departments reporting, indicated in only 142 cases, were: sociology (68), biology (42), economics (12), geography (9), anthropology (5), statistics (5), anatomy (1), and social work (1).

The answers revealed a wide diversity in the materials used (world, national, state, local, general, or other) with no particular concentration.

The most frequent suggestions of helpful next steps in the preparation of population materials were: more pictorial, graphic, and map representation and comparative graphs and slides (13); compilations of census and other statistical matter and an encyclopedia on population (12); more text books (7); a concise summary of world population (4); state and local materials (4); a journal, abstracts, or monographs (3); data on the biological characteristics of the population (3); and more studies of birth control (2). Other suggestions included: exercises in the use of the census, vital statistics, etc.; studies of the effects of a declining population; data on the quality of immigrants; materials on differential birth and death rates; methods and data on spatial movements; morbidity statistics; a pamphlet service for economics and geography; criteria for over- and

underpopulation; analysis of German and Italian population policies.

Obviously the most widely felt need is for readily available materials suitable for classroom use; next is the desire for more facile means of keeping abreast of the results of censuses and researches; finally, the list indicates a number of special research problems.

The following table summarizes the reports on courses given and enrollment:

Type of Course	Total		Graduate		Undergrad.		Mixed	
	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment	No.	Enrollment
Total	269	12,567	27	737	190	9,646	54	2,184
General	65	1,870	7	66	43	1,215	15	589
Statistics & biometry	22	941	5	127	12	719	5	95
Population & resources	8	1,255	1	4	6	1,236	1	15
Human biology	66	3,668	5	18	56	3,454	7	196
Pop. increase	6	322	1	-	5	322	-	-
Pop. movement	8	468	-	-	8	468	-	-
Race	40	1,541	3	248	27	870	10	423
Race and immigration	14	358	2	45	9	228	3	85
Immigration	13	744	1	205	10	424	2	115
Other	27	1,400	2	24	14	710	11	666

The table indicates human biology as the field of major interest; courses in the combined fields of race and immigration attract the next largest body of students; next come the general courses and those in population and resources. One seems warranted in concluding that the interest in problems of quality fully equals that in quantity of population. It is impossible to know whether this table is truly representative of the country as a whole, but there is no obvious reason for supposing it to be a seriously biased sample.

In response to the requests of the Committee a dozen syllabi or reading lists used were sent in. They reveal that college instruction in this field is far from uniform and, as yet, far from systematically organized.

ASSOCIATION GUESTS OF AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AT FALL MEETING

By invitation received from the American Philosophical Society the Autumn Meeting of the Population Association of America will be held in Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, November 18th and 19th. Details of the program and other arrangements will be announced later. Provisionally, it is planned that there will be a general address on Friday night, papers on selected subjects in the morning of Saturday, and in the afternoon a symposium on Inherent and Environmental Factors in American Population Growth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The titles of books and articles not available to the editors and not covered by available reviews or abstracts are marked with the symbol °. If translations, abstracts, or reviews are taken from other sources, the source is cited in brackets at the end of the entry. Special assistance in covering the publications of specific countries was rendered by the Directeur, Statistique générale de la France (marked S.g.d.F.); and M. Warnotte, Solvay Institut de sociologie (marked S.I.d.s.). The following abbreviations are used for common bibliographic sources:

A.E.L. - Agricultural Economics Literature.
A.f.B. - Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik.
A.f.W. - Archiv für Wanderungswesen.
B.d.p.i. - Bollettino delle pubblicazione italiane.
B.d.S. - Bibliographie der Staats- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften.
B.e.i. - Bibliografia economia italiana. (Giornale degli economisti.)
B.s.i. - Bibliographie statistique internationale. (Revue de l'Institut international de statistique.)
B.u L. - Berichte über Landwirtschaft.
C.G.P. - Current Geographical Publications.
G.d.e. - Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica.
H.B. - Human Biology.
I.L.R. - International Labour Review.
J.I.A. - Journal of the Institute of Actuaries.
J.P.E. - The Journal of Political Economy.
L.N.M.L. - League of Nations, Library. Monthly List of Selected Articles.
N.d. - Notiziario demografico.
R.i.s.s. - Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali.
S.M. - Sociala Meddelanden.
V.e.s. - La Vie économique et sociale.

The preparation of this bibliography is made possible by the generous cooperation of the staff of the Library of Congress in making the numerous excellent facilities of the Library available to the editors.

I: GENERAL

881. Barnes, Harry Elmer, and Becker, Howard.
Social thought from lore to science. Vol. I. A history and interpretation of man's ideas about life with his fellows. Vol. II. Sociological trends throughout the world. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1938. 1178+ 84+ 77 pp.
The first volume is a topical history of social thought, from that of preliterate peoples to the present. Although references to population theories are scattered throughout the volume, the chapters especially pertinent to this field are 4 ("The mobile background of the Greco-Roman World and its effects on social thought"), 11 ("Migration, culture contact, and mental mobility: early modern theories of social change), and 19 ("Struggle over 'The Struggle for Existence', social Darwinism, pros and cons"). The second volume is a description and evaluation of the course of development of sociology in various countries and languages, including some references to the demographic theories of sociological writers. There is a brief survey of developments in the study of minority groups and of population problems in the United States (Vol. 2, pp. 994-995).

882. Belshaw, H.
New Zealand: some present and future problems. The Austral-Asiatic Bulletin 1(6):13-14. Feb.-March, 1938. (Cont.)

The prospective decline of world population is considered as a primary factor in determining the future of exporting countries.

883. Buck, J. Lossing.
Land utilization in China. Vol. I. Land utilization in China. Vol. II. Atlas. Vol. III. Statistics. A Report in the International Research Series of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Nanking, The University of Nanking (U.S.: Chicago, The University of Chicago Press), 1937. Vol. I, 494 pp. $5.00. Vol. II, 146 pp. $5.00. Vol. III, 492 pp. $10.00. The set, $15.00.

Subtitle: A study of 16,786 farms in 168 localities, and 38,256 farm families in twenty-two provinces in China, 1929-1933. This report, based primarily on extensive field surveys of sample areas, contains sections on the following aspects of the problem: 1. Land, food and population; 2. Physical factors; 3. Man's use of the land; 4. Marketing and prices; 5. Population; 6. Standards of living. The analysis of various aspects of land use reveals the all-pervading influence of the pressure of population on resources. The section dealing specifically with population is abstracted in Title 934, this issue.

884. Ciriacy-Wantrup, Siegfried v.
The population capacity of Canada in the light of present economic tendencies. (Die Bevölkerungskapazität Kanadas im Licht wirtschaftlicher Entwicklungstendenzen der Gegenwart.) Berichte über Landwirtschaft 22(3):502-517. 1937.

A survey of emigration, immigration, and population growth in relation to the national economy makes it evident that Canada cannot support a much larger population than she has at present on an agricultural basis. However, the possibilities of industrialization and an extension of the domestic market are favorable and would permit increased settlement.

885. Comşia, Ovidiu.
Ethnic regeneration. (Neamul regenerat.) Buletin eugenic şi biopolitic 8(10-12):304-316. Oct.-Dec., 1937.

The mingling of ethnic groups and the decline in fertility insures the dissolution of high civilizations, which are thus antagonistic to demographic progress. The possibilities of a biosocial equilibrium between culture and population are explored.

886. Cracco, W.
Internal factors of population. (Les facteurs internes de la population.) La Vie économique et sociale 15(3):247-261. March, 1938.

The thesis is that population has a natural structure determined largely by internal biological factors and characteristics, which produce stable (invariable), autonomous (capable of existing independently), and permanent (capable of maintaining themselves in time) societies. The natural or internal factors discussed are sex composition, age distribution, physical and psychological characteristics, and size. The discussion is general, with illustrative material from various countries. To be continued.

887. Crobaugh, Mervyn.
Economics for everybody: from the pyramids to the sit-down strike. New York, William Morrow and Co., 1937. 293 pp. $2.50.

The theories of Malthus and eugenics are presented to the man-on-the-street with humorous titles and captions. [The Southern Economic Journal 4(3).]

888. Dell, Burnham N., and Luthringer, George F.
Population, resources, and trade. Economics and Social Institutions, Vol. 5. Boston, Little, Brown, 1938. 291 pp.

This volume is one in a six-book series designed to serve as a text for an introductory course in economics. Population and resources (labor and capital) are considered as factors of production. Part One of the volume considers population theories, the growth and distribution of world population, population in the United States, the social and economic significance of population changes, and natural resources. Part Two considers international trade and commercial policy. The unifying thesis is that "economic welfare in the long run depends on a relatively free international movement of factors of production and of commodities."

889. Demangeon, A.
The question of overpopulation. (La question du surpeuplement.) Annales de

géographie 47(266):113-127. March, 1938.

The history of the increase of the population of the earth is outlined, and the concepts of overpopulation and the optimum population are analyzed with special reference to the work of Malthus. The indices of overpopulation considered are density and level of living. The extensive and intensive increase of agricultural production, industrialization in agricultural countries, and emigration are evaluated as remedies. A decreasing population is regarded as economically and socially undesirable.

890. Dutheil, Marcel.

The German population. Variations in demographic phenomena. Their influence on Western civilization. (La Population allemande. Les variations du phénomène démographique. Leur influence sur la civilisation occidentale.) Bibliothèque scientifique. Paris, Payot, 1937. 204 pp. Fr. 25.00.

The first part is a comparative analysis of demographic trends in various European countries and their repercussions on the social order. The second part considers the causes to which the demographic élan of the last century should be attributed.

891. Fairchild, Henry Pratt.

When the population levels off. Harpers Magazine (1056):596-602. May, 1938.

892. Federeci, Nora.

Demographic pressure in the Orient and the problem of the distribution of population and raw materials. (La pressione demografica dell'Oriente e il problema della distribuzione popolazione e delle materie prime.) Asiatica 3(3):184-188. 1937.°

893. Fortunati, Paolo.

Social dynamics according to research on the demographic structure of the students of the University of Padua. (Il ricambio sociale secondo indagine nella struttura demografica della studentesca universitaria di Padova.) Ferrara, S. A. T. E., 1937. 27 pp.

Data on the social-class origin of university students are studied for Prussia (1911-1912), Poland (1928-1929), Hungary (1934-1935), Greece (1931-1932), and Italy, with special attention given to the students of the University of Padua. The advancement of the lower groups into the professional classes hastens the demographic decadence of their descendants, since the families of the university graduates tended to be smaller than those of corresponding groups in all social classes. [S.I.d.s.]

894. Gliwic, H.

Memoir concerning the introduction of the concept of the optimum population. (Mémoire sur l'introduction du concept de l'optimum de la population.) Conférence hautes études internationales, 1937. 30 pp.°

895. Keyser, Erich.

Population history of Germany. (Bevölkerungsgeschichte Deutschlands.) Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1938. 360 pp. M. 10.00.

The development of population in Germany is sketched from the earliest authenticated appearance of man in German territory to the present. The Indo-Germans, Illyrians, Celts, Slavs, and Romans are discussed in relation to their influence on the composition of the German people. Attention is then given to the expansion of individual groups in the middle European area, the uniqueness of German strains, the importance of the medieval marriage regulations, the composition of the family groups, the beginning of the German citizens' groups, the influence of the celibacy of the clergy, the results of wars and epidemics, and the immigration of the Jews and the Gypsies. The great settlement in the East during the late Middle Ages is compared with that of the present. Other processes considered include the influence of the excess of women during the Middle Ages, the modern emancipation of women, internal migration, emigration, the decline of the birth rate, and urbanization. [Publisher's announcement.]

896. Klonov, Vladimir.

The influence of the density and the distribution of the population on the returns from agriculture in Czechoslovakia. (Vliv hustoty a složení obyvatelstva na vynosnost československého zemědělstvi.) Zprávy Zemědělského ústavu účetnicko-spravověnného československé Republiky Praha, 1936. 20 pp. Čis. 30.00.°

897. Marshall, T. H., et al.
The population problem; the experts and the public. London, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1938. 176 pp.
This volume is based on a series of radio talks entitled "One generation to another". The first two chapters, "What the public thinks", by T. H. Marshall, summarize the radio discussion and analyze the letters received from listeners. The third chapter, by A. M. Carr-Saunders, is a general survey of "The situation in England". H. D. Henderson discusses "Economic consequences" in the fourth chapter, and R. R. Kuczynski discusses "World population" in the fifth chapter. The sixth chapter, by Arnold Plant, considers "Population trends and international migration"; the seventh chapter, by H. D. Henderson, "Causes and remedies"; and the eighth chapter, by T. H. Marshall, presents "General conclusions".

898. Michotte, P. L.
Is Belgium overpopulated? (La Belgique est-elle surpeuplée?) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 572-587. 1937.°

899. Mitrut, M.
Roumanian demography under the influence of economic factors. Buletinul institutului economic romanesc, Nos. 4-6, 1937.
In Roumanian. [S.I.d.s.]

900. Muntz, Earl E.
Urban sociology. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1938. 742 pp. $3.75.
Ch. IV concerns "City growth through natural increase and rural migration", and Ch. V. "Immigration and other factors of urban growth".

901. Odauti, Tubin.
Problems of overpopulation in Japan. (Les problèmes de la surpopulation au Japon.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 596-598. 1937.°

902. Pellegrini, Baltista.
Men, commerce, and the technique of expansion. (Uomini, commercio e tecnica nell'espansione.) Rassegna economica del Banco di Napoli, pp. 137-142. 1937.
Historical research is used to show the power of expansion of the Italian people as a population of fertile laborers. [B.e.i. May-Aug., 1937.]

903. Poniatowski, Józef.
The extent of the agricultural overpopulation; a critical study. (Rozmiary przeludnienia rolnictwa w świetle krytyki.) Rolnictwo 8(2):31-49. 1937.°

904. U. S. National Resources Committee. Committee on Population Problems; Edwin B. Wilson, Chairman, Frank Lorimer, Director of Technical Staff.
The problems of a changing population. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 306 pp. $0.75.
This report was prepared under the supervision of a Committee on Population Problems, consisting of Edwin B. Wilson, Chairman, David L. Edsall, L. C. Gray, Charles H. Judd, William F. Ogburn, and Warren S. Thompson. The technical staff consisted of Frank Lorimer, Director, Harold F. Dorn, Louise P. Blodget, Mildred Hartsough, Rupert B. Vance, and Robert M. Woodbury. Special contributors included B. A. Botkin and Nina Collier (cultural variation), Newton Edwards (education), Clyde E. Keeler (genetics), Clyde V. Kiser (social conditions affecting birth rates), Samuel A. Stouffer (government research), Irene B. Taeuber (genetics and mental disease), and Dorothy S. Thomas (continuous register systems of population accounting).
The report is a comprehensive analysis of the population situation in the United States giving much attention to time changes. The main emphasis is on regional variations, their extent, history, causes, and implications. "The Committee has investigated the relation of population changes to physical welfare, education, and cultural life, reaching beyond pure demography and vital statistics into the analysis and interpretation of various conditions affecting the conservation and development of human resources in this country..." Although no definite population policy is presented, attention is drawn to some of the main implications of the findings.
Ch. I, "The trend of population: economic aspects", summarizes population growth in the 18th and 19th centuries, analyzes the trend of total population with estimates for the future by Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton, relates population to resources in an analysis of the productivity of agricultural and industrial labor and of the relations between population and business fluctuations, and summarizes the economic ef-

fects of a changing age distribution.

Ch. II, "Regional distribution of economic opportunity", discusses the distribution of population in relation to resources for farm and nonfarm groups and for extractive, manufacturing and mechanical, and trade and service groups. Regional variations in social-economic groups are described on the basis of special tabulations prepared by the Bureau of the Census under the direction of Alba M. Edwards.

Ch. III, "Trends in population redistribution", presents a historical analysis of internal migration, analyzes net population changes 1920-1930 for types of areas, and traces the migratory history revealed by state-of-birth and state-of-residence data for selected states. Depression and pre-depression migration are compared. Social effects of migration are discussed with reference to the sex ratio, cityward movement of young adults, effects on rural and urban institutions, and the selectivity of migration.

Ch. IV, "Regional and racial differences in reproduction rates", describes the present situation and the trend of geographic variations in crude and intrinsic rates of natural increase. Fertility changes are traced by color-nativity and size of community. County ratios of children under 5 to women 20-44 are related to indices of level of living, by regions.

Ch. V, "Social conditions affecting birth rates", summarizes available material on fertility differentials according to economic status, occupation, education, and intelligence.

Ch. VI, "Physical characteristics and biological inheritance", discusses human genetics and physical characteristics of racial stocks and population groups and summarizes studies on heredity in mental disease and intelligence.

Ch. VII, "Health and physical development", gives morbidity and mortality data for various diseases and defects and summarizes data on relationships between diet and health, variations in the health of American groups, and prospects for improving the nation's health.

Ch. VIII, "Social development and education", outlines social forces creating the present educational problem. It treats regional variations in the relation of extent and adequacy of education to reproduction and discusses relations between educational policy and rural-urban migration, education and occupational trends, and cost of education and tax resources.

Ch. IX, "Cultural diversity in American life", treats variations in specific culture traits and the role of minority groups. The thesis is that cultural and economic patterns both reflect and influence the course of population and opportunities for individual development.

App. A, "Governmental needs and responsibilities for population research", considers major fields and data for population studies and their relation to governmental activities.

App. B, "Government serial reports and current population research", is an annotated bibliography prepared in cooperation with the Central Statistical Board.

App. C, "Continuous register systems of population accounting", describes in detail the population accounting systems of the Netherlands, Sweden, and Belgium and analyzes the utility of the system.

Much of the data has been published by the Committee. See 4(1):Titles 45-47.

905. Varga, Etienne.

Population changes and the business cycle. (Népmozgalom és konjunktura.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 16(1):1-16. Jan., 1938.

The influence of the small number of births in Hungary during the War is studied with reference to the later diminution of laborers, decrease of marriages, lessened demand for housing, and other unfavorable repercussions on industry.

906. Vent, P. C. de.

Are the Netherlands overpopulated? (Les Pays-Bas sont-ils surpeuplés?) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 588-595. 1937.°

907. Willcox, Walter F.

The founder of statistics. Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 5(4):321-328. Jan., 1938.

This study was written as an introduction to a reprint of Graunt's "Natural and political observations upon the Bills of Mortality". Evidence is adduced to substantiate Graunt's authorship and to clarify the contributions of Petty. Graunt is regarded as the founder of statistics.

[For birth rates, death rates, life tables, and migration, marriage, and size-of-family statistics, see the appropriate subject category.]

908. Depoid, Pierre.
French possessions - General results of the last censuses. (Possessions françaises - Résultats généraux des derniers recensements.) Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France 27(2): 253-254. Jan.-March, 1938.
Date of census, total population, French citizens, and principal cities.

909. Edge, P. Granville, Compiler.
Medical and sanitary reports from British colonies, protectorates and dependencies for the year 1935. Tropical Diseases Bulletin 34, Supplement, Nov., 1937. 287 pp. 7s. 6d.
The seventh annual issue of this supplement, containing a vital statistics summary for 1935. [J.I.A. 68(323).]

910. Fawcett, Charles B.
The changing distribution of population. Scottish Geographical Magazine 53(6):361-373. 1937.
An international review.

911. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Recent population statistics. (Neue Bevölkerungszahlen.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 17(24):1006-1007. Second Dec. number, 1937.
Northern Ireland, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, and Manchukuo.

912. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.
Population changes in 1936 in Chile, Uruguay, Salvador, and Jamaica. (Movimento della popolazione nel 1936 nel Cile, Uruguay, Salvador e Giamaica.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):55. March, 1938.
The marriage rate in Austria in 1936. (La nuzialità in Austria nel 1936.) Ibid. 11(3):55-56. March, 1938.
The population of Siam according to the census of 1937. (La popolazione del Siam secondo il censimento del 1937.) Ibid. 11(4):72-73. April, 1938.
Population changes in 1936 in British Malaya and Ceylon. (Movimento della popolazione nel 1936 nella Malacca Britannica ed a Ceylon.) Ibid. 11(4):73-74. April, 1938.
Population census of Northern Ireland, 1937. (Censimento della popolazione dell'Irlanda del Nord del 1937.) Ibid. 11(5):94-95. May, 1938.

913. League of Nations. Health Section.
Vital statistics of large towns and of certain countries. Birth rate (per 1,000 inhabitants). Infant mortality (per 1,000 living births). Epidemiological Report 17(3):34-38. March, 1938.

914. Martial and Beaudiment.
A study of the demography of French colonies. (Essai de démographie des colonies françaises.) Bulletin de l'Office international d'hygiène publique, supplément au Bulletin mensuel 30(2). 1938. 154 pp.
This study, communicated by Dr. Sorel, the General Medical Inspector for French West Africa, is a preliminary summary of demographic data for French colonies, 1930-1935, with comparisons for earlier years where available. The general scheme is to give for each colony, or part thereof, the total population; the composition by age and sex for natives and Europeans; reproduction as indicated by births, deaths, stillbirths, infant mortality, etc.; and the demographic balance. Only part of the data is available for some areas. The colonies and dependencies are considered in seven groups: colonies in French West Africa (9); African countries under French mandate (2); colonies in French Equatorial Africa (5); colonies in the Indian Ocean (4); colonies in the Atlantic Ocean (4); colonies in the Pacific Ocean (4); and colonies in Indo-China (6). The total population covered consists of 1,088,137 European or assimilated persons, and 48,805,980 natives. The general conclusion is that the demographic situation has improved as indicated by a greater net demographic balance; the decline of abortions, stillbirths, and deaths at early ages; the decline of mortality from epidemics; and the improvement of hospitals and the preventive medical services.

915. Office international d'hygiène publique.
Unfederated Malay States. 1. State of Kedah. Population, births, stillbirths, general and infant mortality,

mortality by causes of death... by race, 1921 and 1931-1935. (Etats malais non fédérés. 1. Etat de Kedah. Population, natalité, mortinatalité, mortalité générale et infantile, mortalité par causes de décès... répartition par races, années 1921 et 1931 à 1935.) Bulletin mensuel 30(2):382-384. Feb., 1938.

Unfederated Malay States. 2. State of Kelantan. Population, births, general mortality, infant mortality, deaths by principal causes, distribution by race, 1931-1935. (Etats malais non fédérés. 2. Etat de Kelantan. Population, natalité, mortalité générale, mortalité infantile, décès par principales causes; répartition par races, années 1931 à 1935.) Ibid. 30(2):385-386. Feb., 1938.

Unfederated Malay States. 3. State of Perlis. Population, births, stillbirths, general and infant mortality, rate of fatality and mortality for certain causes of death, by race, 1930-1935. (Etats malais non fédérés. 3. Etat de Perlis. Population, natalité, mortinatalité, mortalité générale et infantile, taux de léthalité et de mortalité pour certaines causes de décès; répartition par races, années 1930 à 1935.) Ibid. 30(2):387-388. Feb., 1938.

Netherlands Indies. Population and racial distribution, births, deaths, natural increase, morbidity and mortality for certain contagious diseases, 1925-1935. (Indes orientales Néerlandaises. Population et sa répartition par races, natalité, mortalité générale, accroissement, morbidité et mortalité par certaines maladies contagieuses, années 1925 à 1935.) Ibid. 30(3):614-617. March, 1938.

Bulgaria. Death rate by cause of death during the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. (Bulgarie. Taux de mortalité par causes de décès au cours des années 1934, 1935 et 1936.) Ibid. 30(4):812-813. April, 1938.

Roumania. Population; marriage, birth, stillbirth, general death and infant mortality rates; population increase; morbidity and mortality for certain contagious diseases, 1932-1936. (Roumanie. Population, nuptialité, natalité, mortinatalité, mortalité générale et infantile, augmentation de la population, morbidité et mortalité par certaines maladies contagieuses, années 1932 à 1936.) Ibid. 30(4):814-816. April, 1938.

AMERICA

Argentina

916. Foster, Ricardo.
Demographic analysis of Argentina. (Análisis de demografía Argentina.) Gaea 5:375-380. 1937.°

United States

917. Baker, O. E.
Population prospects and public schools. School Life (Official Organ of the U. S. Office of Education) 23(9): 305-307. May, 1938.
Trends in the birth rate and in the size and distribution of the population as they affect present and future school enrollment.

918. Bartholomew, Harland, et al.
A preliminary report upon the growth and distribution of population, Kansas City, Kansas. Kansas City, City Planning Commission, 1937. 28 pp. Maps.
Past growth for the city, Wyandotte County, and townships; past and present distribution within the city; location of new building; density of population; growth and distribution of the Negro population; land use; future population prospects.

919. Ciocco, Antonio.
Variation in the sex ratio at birth in the United States. Human Biology 10(1): 36-64. Feb., 1938.
The trend of the sex ratio at birth in the United States, 1915-1934, is studied in relation to region, season, urbanization, color-nativity of parents, illegitimacy, birth order, age of parents, and stillbirth and abortion. Reproductive wastage does not appear to be the major cause of variation in the ratio.

920. Crew, F. A. E.
The sex ratio. The American Naturalist 71:529-559. 1937.°

921. Johansen, John P.
The extent of dependency upon old age assistance in South Dakota. South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 318. Brookings, 1938. 47 pp.
Includes an analysis of trends in the proportion of the aged for the total population and for nationality groups.

922. Regional Plan Association, Inc.
Population estimates for the New York region by counties and groups of coun-

ties. Information Bulletin No. 40. Jan. 24, 1938. 8 pp.°

923. Rozman, David, and Sherburne, Ruth E.
Historical trend in Massachusetts industries, 1837-1933. Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 340. Amherst, 1938. 31 pp.
Trends in population, industrial establishments, and wage earners.

924. Smith, T. Lynn.
The population of Louisiana: its composition and changes. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Bulletin No. 293. Nov., 1937. 99 pp.
This report, based primarily on U. S. Census material, analyzes the present composition and the changes in the last forty years, with emphasis placed on the rural population, and comparisons made with the South and the nation. The subjects considered include color-nativity, residence, age, the sex ratio, marital condition, illiteracy, and occupation.

925. Thompson, Warren S., and Whelpton, P. K.
The population of Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1935: Part I. A summary and interpretation of the regional census of Hamilton County, Ohio. Part II. Selected tables of the regional census of Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati, Cincinnati Employment Center, 1937.
"The statistics presented include figures on growth of Cincinnati's population; racial composition and percent of foreign born; sex, age, marital condition, industrial distribution, and employment status of the residents; and assimilation of migrants into the community's life." [Monthly Labor Review 46(3).]

926. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Birth, stillbirth, and infant mortality statistics for the Continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, 1935. Twenty-first Annual Report. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 207 pp. $1.25.
Although the data are again presented in condensed form, the data eliminated are available in manuscript tables on file in the Bureau of the Census.

927. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
U. S. volumes to be changed. The Registrar 3(5):1. May, 1938.
"Natality and mortality data based on the place of residence will appear for the first time in the 1937 edition of the annual vital statistics report of the Bureau of the Census. The present volumes will be discontinued, and two new volumes substituted. One is to include birth, death, and stillbirth data by the place of occurrence, as the present volumes do. The other will show birth, death, and stillbirth statistics by the place of residence, and will be issued a few months later than the first volume."

928. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Vital statistics - Special reports. Vol. 3. Washington, various dates, Jan., 1937 to April 1, 1938.
Nos. 1-6. See 3(2):Title 452.
Nos. 7-26. See 3(3):Title 833.
Nos. 27-36. See 3(4):Title 1231.
Nos. 37-42. See 4(1):Title 43.
Nos. 43-44. See 4(2):Title 468.
No. 45. Index of Vital statistics - Special reports issued during 1937. pp. 347-354.

929. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Vital statistics - Special reports. Vol. 4. State summaries for 1936. Washington, various dates, Oct., 1937 to May, 1938.
Nos. 1-17. See 4(1):Title 44.
Nos. 18-37. See 4(2):Title 469.
No. 38. South Dakota. pp. 655-672.
No. 39. Pennsylvania. pp. 673-696.
No. 40. Oregon. pp. 697-714.
No. 41. Georgia. pp. 715-736.
No. 42. Oklahoma. pp. 737-756.
No. 43. Kentucky. pp. 757-776.
No. 44. Massachusetts. pp. 777-794.
No. 45. South Carolina. pp. 795-812.
No. 46. Tennessee. pp. 813-832.
No. 47. Illinois. pp. 833-854.
No. 48. New York. pp. 855-876.
No. 49. Texas. pp. 877-904.
No. 50. California. pp. 905-924.
No. 51. Puerto Rico. pp. 925-934.
No. 52. Virgin Islands. pp. 935-942.
No. 53. Territory of Hawaii. pp. 943-956.
No. 54. United States Registration Area. pp. 957-972.
Frontispiece, Table of Contents, and Index to Tables, pp. I-VI.

930. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Vital statistics - Special reports. Vol. 5. Washington, various dates, Dec.,

1937 to date.

Nos. 1-18. See 4(2):Title 470.

No. 19. Number of deaths from all puerperal causes and death rates (number per 1,000 live births) in the Birth Registration Area in the United States: 1932-1936. pp. 53-54.

No. 20. Number of deaths from violence and accidents, by month: United States, 1936. pp. 55-56.

No. 21. Number of deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) from selected causes, by age and sex: United States, 1936. pp. 57-60.

No. 22. Number of deaths from cancer, by age and site: United States, 1936. pp. 61-62.

No. 23. Number of deaths from cancer, by sex and site: United States, 1932-1936. pp. 63-64.

No. 24. Adaptation of the International List of Causes of Death to changing needs of the medical profession and public health groups. By Halbert L. Dunn. pp. 65-72.

No. 25. Number of deaths (exclusive of stillbirths) from selected causes, by certain subdivisions of the first year of life: United States, 1936. pp. 73-80.

No. 26. Death rates for each state. Death rates (number of deaths per 1,000 estimated population): 1920-1936. pp. 81-82.

No. 27. Death rates per 100,000 estimated population for principal causes in the Registration Area in Continental United States: 1900-1936. pp. 83-88.

No. 28. Number of deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors, and rates per 100,000 estimated population: United States, 1920-1936. pp. 89-92.

No. 29. Number of deaths from diseases of the heart, and rates per 100,000 estimated population: Registration Area, 1920-1936. pp. 93-96.

No. 30. Number of deaths from selected causes and death rates, by states: 1936. pp. 97-98.

No. 31. Number of deaths from each cause and death rates in the United States: 1932-1936. pp. 99-112.

931. Wakeley, Ray E.

Iowa farm population decreases in 1936. Iowa Farm Economist 4(1). 1938.°

932. Weintraub, David, and Kaplan, Irving.

National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. Summary of findings to date, March, 1938. Philadelphia, Pa., Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, March, 1938. 156 pp.

Including a summary of a report on changes in farm population, prepared by Madeline Jaffe (pp. 101-104).

ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANIA

Arabia

933. Huzayyin, S. A. S.

The northern cities of the Arabian Orient; their geographical distribution. (Les villes septentrionales de l'Orient arabe; leur distribution géographique.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 250-254. 1937.°

China

934. Notestein, Frank W., and Chiao, Chi-ming.

Population. In: Buck, J. Lossing. Land utilization in China. Nanking, The University of Nanking (U. S.: Chicago, The University of Chicago Press), 1937. Vol. I, pp. 358-399.

This study of the composition, characteristics, and vital statistics of the rural population of China is based mainly on population and vital statistics schedules secured in 119 sample areas in 16 provinces in 1929-1931, furnishing information concerning 46,601 families. The density of population is estimated on the basis of the average size of household and the official statistics on number of farm households, and also on the basis of the average number of persons per square mile of crop land, obtained from the Farm Survey. The latter method yields an average density of 1,500 persons per square mile of crop area, varying from 858 in one agricultural area to 2,636 in another. Families are analyzed by composition in relationship to the head, and size of family is related to tenure of farm and to crop area of the farm. Data on occupational distribution and education are given. The sex ratio was 108, and 85 per cent of the women 15-44 years of age were married. The crude birth rate was 38.3, probably an understatement of the actual situation. There was a slight positive association between total number of children born per 100 wives and size of farm. The crude death rate was 27.1, probably also

an understatement. The expectation of life at birth, based on the experience 1929-1931, was less than 35 years for both males and females. The natural increase in the period studied was 11.2 per 1,000; but this was an uneventful period, not subject to the disturbing effects on both fertility and mortality of famine, flood, or epidemic. There was a net outward migration from the areas studied. See also 4(2):Title 476.

Ethiopia

935. Cerulli, E.
The population of Sidama according to two recent Italian explorations. (Le popolazioni Sidama secondo due recenti esplorazioni italiane.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 99-105. 1937.°

936. Giaccardi, Alberto.
The population of Borana and Sidama. (Le popolazioni del Borana e del Sidama.) Rivista delle colonie 11(12):1549-1563. Dec., 1937.°

Japan

937. Frumkin, Grzegorz.
Japan's demographic expansion in the light of statistical analysis. The Sociological Review 30(1):1-28. Jan., 1938.
Official records, opinions of writers, official population estimates, census results, and birth and death rates are utilized to show the trend of population development in the Tokugawa Period, the Meiji Period, 1868-1920, and 1920 to date.

Netherlands Indies

938. Lehmann, Herbert.
The population of the island of Sumatra. (Die Bevölkerung der Insel Sumatra.) Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen 84(1):3-15. Jan., 1938.°

New Caledonia

939. Pelleray, E.
The population of New Caledonia. (La population de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.) L'Océanie française 33(154):78-80. Nov.-Dec., 1937.°

New Zealand

940. New Zealand. Census and Statistics Department.
Population census, 1936. Vol. II. Dependencies. Cook Islands and Niue. Tokelau Islands. Western Samoa. Wellington, 1937. 11 pp. 1s. 6d.

941. The Round Table.
New Zealand. The Round Table (110): 417-433. March, 1938.
A section on "Population and migration" summarizes data from the 1936 census, vital statistics, and immigration figures.

Turkey

942. Aybar, Djêlal.
The second general census of the population of Turkey. (Le second recensement générale de la population de la Turquie.) Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):3-11. 1937.°

EUROPE

943. Haliczer, Josef.
Quantitative maps of the population of Europe, 1720, 1820, and 1930. The location of the center of population. (Cartes quantitatives de la population de l'Europe vers 1720, 1820 et - 1930. Situation du centre de gravité du peuplement.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 556-570. 1937.°

Czechoslovakia

944. Czechoslovakia. Central Statistical Office.
Statistical index of the communes of Czechoslovakia on the basis of the results of the population census of Dec. 1, 1930. IV: Lower Russian Carpathia. (Statisticky lexikon obcí v republice Ceskoslovenské na základe vysledku scítání lidu z 1. prosince 1930. IV: Zeme Podkarpatoruská.) Praha, 1937. 53 pp. Kč. 15.00. [B.s.i. 1937(4).]

945. Weirich, Marco.
The age distribution of the population of Czechoslovakia in 1960. Statisticky Obzor 18(6-10):316-335. Dec., 1937.
In Czech, with French summary. Estimates were made for specified age groups in 1960, based on the census of 1930, the life tables of 1929-1932, births 1930-1936, and the estimated number of births 1937-1959. The general results are presented in: Notiziario demografico 11(4):74-75. April, 1938.

Denmark

946. Denmark. Statistiske Departement.
Population by age and sex, Nov. 5,

1935. (Befolkningens Fordeling efter Køn og Alder den 5. November 1935.) Statistical Communications, 4th Series, 105(1). København, 1937. 81 pp. Kr. 1.00.

947. Quensel, C.-E.
New official population statistics published in Denmark. (Ny officiell befolkningsstatistisk Publikationsserie i Danmark.) Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift (5). 1937.°

Estonia

948. Estonia. Riigi statistika keskbüroo.
Births, deaths, marriages, and size of population in 1937. Preliminary results. (Sündimus, suremus, abiellumus ja rahvastikuarv 1937. a. Eelkokkuvõte.) Eesti statistika kuukiri 196(3):147. March, 1938.

949. Tammekann, A.
Explanations of the maps of population distribution in Estonia. (Erläuterungen zu den Karten der Bevölkerungsverteilung in Estland.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 365-366. 1937.°

France

950. Depoid, Pierre.
New tables relating to the French population. (Tables nouvelles relatives à la population française.) Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France 27 (2):269-324. Jan.-March, 1938.
First, life tables are computed for the single, married, and widowed or divorced by sex, 1928-1933. The results are compared with those for other countries, especially England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Italy.
Second, probabilities per annum of divorce, of death, and of death of the spouse are presented for married persons of each sex and of each year of age, for 1930-1932.
Third, the stationary population is distributed by marital condition for single years of age for each sex.
Fourth, the probability per annum of divorce is shown for couples by age of husband according to age of the wife. These rates and those obtained in the second step are used to compute an "extinction table" for marriages according to ages of husband and wife in combination. Specifically, of 10,000 couples having husband aged x and wife aged y, the table shows the number that will survive unbroken until the ages of the parties are x+a and y+a.
Fifth, total probabilities that marriages will be dissolved by divorce, by death of the husband, and by death of the wife are shown for each combination of ages of the spouses for 1928-1933. The probability per annum of extinction of marriages in each of these three ways is further shown for each year of duration of marriage regardless of the ages of the partners. The number surviving per 100,000 marriages contracted and the expected years of married life remaining are also shown for each duration. Comparisons are made with the French table of 1906-1909 and with foreign tables.
The methodology is discussed in detail and there is a methodological appendix.

951. George, P.
An attempt at cartographic representation of the distribution of population and habitation in Lower Languedoc, in the region of Montpelliér. (Essai de représentation cartographique de la répartition de la population et de l' habitat en Bas-Languedoc, région Montpelliéraine.) Bulletin de l'Association de géographes français (111):36-41. Feb., 1938.°

952. Nahlik, S. E.
The natural increase of the population and its factors. (L'accroissement naturel de la population et ses facteurs.) Conférence des Hautes études internationales, 1937. 42 pp.°

953. Vergottini, Mario de.
The demographic decadence of France. (La decadenza demografica della Francia.) Notiziario demografico 11 (3):57-58. March, 1938.
Based on official French vital statistics for 1936.

Germany

954. Austria. Bundesamt für Statistik.
The natural population development in Austria, 1933-1936. Austrian marriage rates, 1933-1934. (Die natürliche Bevölkerungsbewegung in Österreich in den Jahren 1933 bis 1936. Österreichische Heiratsordnung 1933/34.) Statistik des Bundesstaates Österreich, 12. Wien, 1937. 29 pp. M. 1.60.°

955. Bonnet.
Population development in the parishes surrounding Berlin, 1925-1936. (Bevölkerungsentwicklung in den Berliner Randgemeinden 1925-1936.) Berliner Wirtschaftsberichte 15(2):10-13. Jan. 15, 1938.°

956. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Population development in Austria. (Bevölkerungsbewegung in Österreich.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 18(6):258. Second March number, 1938.

957. Krausse, Johannes.
Reinhardtsgrimma. The history of the population development of a Saxon village. (Reinhardtsgrimma. Die Geschichte des Bevölkerungsaufbaues eines sächsischen Dorfes.) Dippoldiswalde, Jehne, 1937. 81 pp.°

958. Krebs, Norbert.
The eastern boundary of the German people as reflected in population shifts. (Die Ostgrenze des deutschen Volkstums im Spiegel der Bevölkerungsverschiebung.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 1(4):793-807. Nov., 1937.°

959. Lehrmann, Ernst-Günther.
The growth of large cities and the decline of the birth rate. A study of the population development of German large cities with over 300,000 inhabitants. (Grossstadtwachstum und Geburtenrückgang. Eine Untersuchung über die Bevölkerungsbewegung deutscher Grossstädte mit einer Einwohnerzahl von über 300,000.) Bochum-Langendreer, Pöppinghaus, 1937. 108 pp.°

960. Riesenbeck, Bernhard.
The population of the city of Cloppenburg from the second half of the 15th to about the middle of the 17th century. (Die Bevölkerung der Stadt Cloppenburg von der zweiten Hälfte des 15. bis um die Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts.) From: Oldenburger Jahrbuch 41:145-162. 1937. Oldenburg, Stalling, 1937. M. 1.00.°

961. Seiler, Karl.
The laws of population development of villages near cities. (Gesetzmässigkeiten in der Bevölkerungsentwicklung stadtnaher Dörfer.) Volksspiegel 4(5-6):216-222. 1937.°

962. Wille, Ulrich.
The rural population of East Havelland from the Thirty Years War to the emancipation of the peasants. (Die ländliche Bevölkerung des Osthavellandes vom Dreissigjahren Krieg bis zur Bauernbefreiung.) Berlin, Triltsch und Huther, 1937. 105 pp.°

Greece

963. Athanassiadès, C.
Vital statistics for Greece in the light of recent methods. Revue des sciences économiques et financières. (Athens) 6(4):452-478. Oct.-Dec., 1937.
In Greek. A reply by E. Averof is given. [B.d.S. 34(3).]

964. Averof, E.
Vital statistics for Greece in the light of recent methods. Revue des sciences économiques et financières (Athens) 6(3):291-314. July-Sept., 1937.
In Greek. [B.d.S. 34(1).]

Hungary

965. Stouman, K.
Health indices in an experimental study of a rural district of Hungary. League of Nations, Bulletin of the Health Organization 6(5):766-821. Oct., 1937.
This study parallels that by Stouman and Falk of New Haven, Connecticut [see 3(2):Title 761] and includes considerable information on population, vital statistics, and social and economic characteristics of the population of the sample area.

966. Thirring, Lajos.
Provisional balance of population changes in Hungary in 1937. (Az 1937. évi népmozgalom elözetes mérlege.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 16(1):16-19. Jan., 1938.
Marriages, births, deaths, natural increase.

Italy

967. Aynard, Joseph.
Population and emigration in Italy. (Population et émigration en Italie.) Musée sociale (Paris) 45(1):1-12. Jan., 1938.°

968. Caioli, Ernesto.
The median age of the Italian population, April 21, 1936. (L'età media della popolazione italiana al 21 aprile 1936.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):45-46. March, 1938.
Including comparative data for earlier censuses.

969. Carbonaro, Luigi.
Those temporarily absent and those present with occasional residence in the capital communes of provinces in 1936. (Assenti temporaneamente e presenti con dimora occasionale nei comuni capiluoghi di provincia nel 1936.) Notiziario demografico 11(4):66-67. April, 1938.

970. Carbonaro, Luigi.
Residence and sex of those enumerated as living together in the eighth population census. (Dimora e sesso dei censiti in convivenze nell'VIII censimento della popolazione.) Notiziario demografico 11(4):67-68. April, 1938.

971. Fantoni, Oreste.
Residential centers according to the results of the eighth population census. (I centri abitati secondo i risultati dell'VIII censimento della popolazione.) Notiziario demografico 11(4):64-66. April, 1938.
Distribution and resident population by size for geographical areas.

972. Galeotti, Guido.
The "graphic profile" of the Italian Mezzogiorno according to the demographic and social characteristics surveyed in the census. (Il "profilo grafico" del Mezzogiorno d'Italia per i caratteri demografici e sociali rilevati dal censimento.) Questioni meridionali, pp. 90-135. 1937.
Graphic analysis of data from the 1931 census on natural increase; density; the proportion native; the size of the natural family according to social conditions; distribution by age, marital status, and occupation; illiteracy and degree of rurality; and comparisons with analogous profiles for other areas. [B.e.i. March-April, 1937.]

973. Pedoja, Gerolamo.
The demographic structure of Italy. (La struttura demografica dell'Italia.) Economia italiana 23:16-19. Jan., 1938.°

974. Somogyi, Stefano.
The sex distribution of the Italian population according to the census of 1936. (Distribuzione per sesso della popolazione italiana secondo il censimento del 1936.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):46. March, 1938.

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The population of large communes from 1931 to 1936. (La popolazione dei grandi comuni dal 1931 al 1936.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):43-45. March, 1938.
Total, natural, and other increase, for specific communes.

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976. Luxemburg. Office de statistique.
Vital statistics in the Grand Duchy during 1936. (Le mouvement de la population dans le Grand-Duché pendant l'année 1936.) Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Bulletin trimestriel (19):69-72. Nov., 1937.°

Norway

977. Storsteen, Einar, Editor.
Social handbook for Norway. (Social håndbok for Norge.) Oslo, Norsk Forening for Socialt Arbeide, 1937. 863 pp. Kr. 17.50.
Contains a review of population changes. [J.P.E. 46(2).]

Poland

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Poland. General results of the census of 1931 relative to the agricultural population. (Pologne. Résultats généraux du recensement de 1931 relatif à la population agricole.) Est européen agricole:545-565. Oct., 1937.°

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The density of the rural agricultural population in Poland, 1931. Wiadomości geograficzne 15(3-4):116-123. 1937.
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980. Poland. Glowny Urzad Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.
Second general population census, Dec. 9, 1931. Lodgings and households. Population. Occupations. Poland. Abridged results. (Drugi powszechny spis ludnosci z dn. 9 XII. 1931 R. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludnosc. Stosunki zawodowe. Polska. Dane skrocone.) Statistique de la Pologne, Série C:62. Warszawa, 1937. 82 pp. [B.s.i. 1937(4).]

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Second general population census, Dec. 9, 1931. Lodgings and households. Population. Occupations. Department of Slask. (Drugi powszechny spis ludnosci z dn. 9. XII. 1931 R. Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludnosc. Stosunki zawodowe. Województwo Slaskie.) Statis-

tique de la Pologne, Série C:54. Warszawa, 1937. 410 pp. [B.s.i. 1937(4).]

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Urban density in Poland. (La densité urbaine en Pologne.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 240-249. 1937.°

Roumania

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The population of the Călimani area. (Viata umană in regiunea muntilor călimani.) Travaux de l'Institut de géographie de l'Université de Cluj 6:10-70. 1936-1938.
German summary. [C.G.P. 1(3).]

Spain

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Demographic changes in the population of Catalonia. Vol. 1. (Movimento demogràfic i de població de Catalunya. Fasc. 1.) Barcelona, 1937. 68 pp. 1923-1936. [B.s.i. 1937 (4).]

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985. Sweden. Statistika Centralbyrån.
Census of population 1935-1936. II. The population on Dec. 31, 1935 by age, sex, and marital status. (Särskilda folkräkningen 1935/36. II. Allmänna folkräkningen den 31 December 1935. Folkmängden i ettårs-och femårsklasser efter kön och civilstånd.) Stockholm, 1937. 54+182 pp. Kr. 1.60. [B.s.i. 1937(4).]

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986. Bickel, W.
The aging of the Swiss population. (Die Überalterung der schweizer Bevölkerung.) Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt 18(1): 2-33. Jan., 1938.°

987. Burkhardt, Albrecht.
A folk-biological cross-section of Switzerland after the War. (Ein volksbiologischer Querschnitt durch die Schweiz nach dem Kriege.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 2 (1):171-202. Jan., 1938.°

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988. Poustokhod, P.
The Soviet population censuses. In: The population census. Academy of Sciences of the RSS Ukraine, Studies of the Institute of Demography, Vol. 10:10-106. 1936.
In Russian, with French summary. [B.s.i. 1937(4).]

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Scotland's shifting population, 1770-1850. Glasgow, Jackson, Son and Co., Ltd., 1937. 172 pp. 7s. 6d.
This study consists of an outline, mainly statistical, of the population changes between 1770 and 1850. The subjects considered include population growth, rural depopulation, industrial concentration, Irish immigration, the relation between poor-relief and migration, and seasonal migration and emigration. [Economica 5(17).]

990. Meinan, James.
Preliminary notes on the census of population in Northern Ireland, 1937. Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, 19th Session, 1936-1937.°

991. Smailes, Arthur E.
Population changes in the colliery districts of Northumberland and Durham. The Geographical Journal 91(3):220-232. March, 1938.°

Yugoslavia

992. Vidakovitch, Slobodan.
The influence of economic and social conditions on the birth rate and the morbidity and mortality of infants in the cities of Yugoslavia. (Influence des conditions économiques et sociales sur la natalité, la morbidité et la mortalité des enfants dans les villes de Yougoslavie.) Bulletin mensuel, Office international d'hygiène publique 30(2): 339-362. Feb., 1938.
A general survey of the birth rate and the rate of natural increase is followed by a detailed analysis of the influence on the morbidity and mortality of infants and children of such social and economic factors as nourishment, housing, and occupation and social position of father.

[See also Titles 884, 886, 888-891, 895-897, 904, 1034, 1035, 1063, 1080, 1082, 1120, 1135, 1138, 1143, 1155, 1198, 1200, 1203-1205, 1208, 1210-1212, 1215, 1219, 1222, 1223, 1229, 1233, 1245, 1253, 1254, 1256, 1272, 1320, 1326, 1327, 1338.]

General

993. Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Special report on deaths in Canada classified according to residence of decedents, 1935. Ottawa, 1938. 2 vol.
The tables included are listed in: The Registrar, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 3(5):4. May, 1938.

994. Depoid, Pierre.
Mortality by marital status. Dissolution of unions according to duration and the ages in combination of the two partners. (Mortalité par état matrimonial. Dissolution des unions suivant la durée et l'âge combiné des deux époux.) Journal de la Société de statistique de Paris 79(3):77-91; (4):100-110. March and April, 1938.°

995. Downes, Jean.
The risk of mortality among offspring of tuberculous parents in a rural area in the ninteenth century. The American Journal of Hygiene 26(3):557-569. 1937.°

996. Fracassi, Roberto.
Road accidents in 1937. (Gli incidenti stradali nel 1937.) Notiziario demografico 11(5):88-90. May, 1938.
See also Title 1001, this issue.

997. Goldziher, Karl.
The mortality of children during recent times. (A csecsemöhalandóság újabb alakulása.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 15(12):1035-1039. Dec., 1937.
This study follows one of Tividar Szél in which he calculated an index of "overproportion" of deaths of the two sexes for Hungary, 1936, generally considerably more for males. Similar data are analyzed here for Germany, Scotland, England, the Netherlands, Norway, and Australia. Secular trends in the decline of infant mortality are analyzed to determine components in the variations of the index of "overproportion".

998. Hocking, W. S.
The recent trend of mortality in England and Wales. Journal of the Institute of Actuaries 68(Pt. 4, No. 323): 521-525. 1937.
A summary by age groups, 1920-1922, 1930-1932, and 1933, 1934, and 1935.

999. Koller, Siegfried.
Racial differences in age at death. (Rassenunterschiede im Jahrgang der Sterblichkeit.) Zeitschrift für Rassenphysiologie 9:112-123. 1937.
Based on mortality statistics for whites and Negroes in the United States. [Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde 7(2).]

1000. League of Nations. Health Section.
Vital statistics of large towns and of certain countries. General death rate (per 1,000 inhabitants). Epidemiological Report 17(4):49-51. 1938.

1001. Livi, Livio.
Special aspects of road disasters. (Aspetti particolari della infortunistica stradale.) Economia 21(1):66-71. Jan., 1938.
A summary of a recent Italian official publication, "Gli incidenti stradali nel 1934-36." Roma, 1938. See also Title 996, this issue.

1002. Measnicov, I.
The mortality of the rural population in Roumania. (Mortalitatea populaţiei rurale românești.) Sociologie Românească (4). 1937.°

1003. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Cancer and age. Statistical Bulletin 19(3):6-9. March, 1938.
Mortality experience of the first three months of 1938. Ibid. 19(4):5-8. April, 1938.
Progress in the control of diabetes. Ibid. 19(4):1-5. April, 1938.
A 26-year record of occupation fatalities. Ibid. 19(2):7-10. Feb., 1938.
The shifting battle line in the health campaign. Ibid. 19(2):1-4. Feb., 1938. [Trends in monthly variations in mortality, 1901-1905 and 1931-1935, based primarily on New York data.]

1004. Mountin, Joseph W., and O'Hara, Hazel.
Differences in opportunities for health. Public Health Reports 53(13): 485-496. April 1, 1938.
Includes data on mortality by occupational groups and income classes.

1005. Pastor, Eilert.
Length of life and expectation of death among fifteen peoples. (Lebensdauer und Absterbeordnung bei 15 Völkern.) Neumanns Zeitschrift für Versicherungs-

wesen 61(4):88-90. Jan. 19, 1938.
Based on data in Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1937. [B. d.S. 34(2).]

1006. Pohlen, Kurt.
The statistics of causes of death for Denmark. (Die dänische Todesursachenstatistik.) Deutsches statistisches Zentralblatt 29(7):179-184. 1937.°

1007. Prodan, Ioan.
The effect of the public health program in the demonstration area of Gilău on infant and general mortality. (Efectul activităţii Plăsii sanitare model Gilău, asupra mortalităţii infantile şi generale.) Buletin eugenic şi biopolitic 8(10-12):362-372. Oct.-Dec., 1937.

1008. Roesle, E. E.
The fundamentals of comparative family biology. VI. The human normal age and its biological significance. (Die Grundlagen der vergleichenden Familienbiologie. VI. Das menschliche Normalalter und seine biologische Bedeutung.) Familienbiologie und Familienkulture 2: 45-64. 1937.°

1009. Rumma, K.
Causes of death in 1936. (Surmapõhjused 1936. a.) Eesti statistika kuukiri 193(12):671-681. Dec., 1937.
General mortality and deaths by principal causes for Estonia.

1010. Szél, Tividar.
Suicides and the economic crisis. (Öngyilkosság és gazdasági válság.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 15(12):1039-1055. Dec., 1937.
A detailed analysis for Hungary, especially for 1932 and later.

1011. Tizzano, Antonio.
Cause of death and infant mortality in 1937. (Cause di morte e mortalità infantile nel 1937.) Notiziario demografico 11(5):83-84. May, 1938.

1012. Turner, H. Midgley, and Grace, H. G.
An investigation into cancer mortality among males in certain Sheffield trades. The Journal of Hygiene (London) 38(1): 90-103. Jan., 1938.
The frequency of cancers of various types was studied for occupational groups, 1926-1935, on the basis of the official weekly death sheets and special tabulations from the 1931 census schedules on occupation.

1013. U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Mortality statistics, 1935. Rate tables and general tables for the United States with supplemental statistics for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Thirty-Sixth Annual Report. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. $1.50.
There have been some revision, omission, and addition. Tables omitted are on file in manuscript form in the Bureau of the Census. The urban classification is carried in two divisions, 2,500-10,000 and over 10,000. Two special tables on motor-vehicle accidents are included.

1014. U. S. Public Health Service.
Cancer mortality in the United States for 1936 and recent preceding years. Public Health Reports 53(20):816-821. May 20, 1938.

1015. U. S. Public Health Service.
Trend of mortality and morbidity during 1937 and recent preceding years. Public Health Reports 53(18):701-719. May 6, 1938.
Rates are given for principal causes, 1933-1937. Some data are given on birth rates and infant mortality.

1016. Valaoras, Vasilios G.
The gain in the expectation of life in Greece during the last fifty years. Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):34-40. 1937.°

1017. Vanlande, René.
In Oceania. Islands of enchantment and of death. (En Océanie. Iles d'enchantement et de mort.) Paris, J. Peyronnet et Cie., 1937. 149 pp. Fr. 12.00.
An attempt to discover the causes of the decline of population in the French islands and to suggest methods of alleviating the causes, whether disease or psychological factors. [V.e.s. 14(11).]

1018. Wiehl, Dorothy G.
Sex differences in mortality in the United States. The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 16(2):145-155. April, 1938.
Trends in the excess of male deaths in the Registration States of 1920 are analyzed for the period 1920-1935 on the basis of annual crude rates, rates adjusted for age, and age-specific rates. Comparative data are given for some foreign countries.

1019. Wolff, Georg.
Tuberculosis and civilization. Part I. Basic facts and figures in the epidemiology of tuberculosis. Human Biology 10 (1):106-123. Feb., 1938.
An analysis of the trend in the tuberculosis death rate for various countries. To be continued.

[See also Titles 895, 900, 904, 907, 909, 912, 914, 915, 927, 929, 930, 934, 937, 941, 948, 950, 952, 954-957, 963-966, 975, 977, 1035, 1061, 1080, 1208, 1224, 1254, 1256, 1270, 1272, 1318, 1328, 1333, 1353.]

Infant and Maternal

1020. Araoz-Alfaro, Gregorio.
Infant mortality in Argentina and the new law for the protection of children. (La mortalité infantile en Argentine et la nouvelle loi de protection de l'enfance.) Bulletin mensuel, Office international d'hygiène publique 30(2):335-339. Feb., 1938.

1021. Assanti, A.
Infant mortality in the city and province of Padua, 1925-1937. (Mortalità infantile nella città e provincia di Padova nel dodicennio 1925-1937.) Padova, La Garangola, 1937. 102 pp.°

1022. Baland, Max.
Infant deaths and their causes in Germany. (Die Säuglingssterblichkeit und ihre Ursachen im Deutschen Reich.) Deutsches Ärzteblatt 68(7):118-122. Feb. 12, 1938.°

1023. Briddigkeit, Christa.
Mortality of mothers and children for births occurring in homes and attended by midwives in East Prussia. (Mortalität der Mütter und Kinder bei den häuslichen Hebammengeburten in Ostpreussen.) Königsberg-Pr., Raabe, 1936. 23 pp.°

1024. Conti, Nanna.
The maternal death rate at birth and during confinement for births occurring in institutions and in homes. (Müttersterblichkeit bei der Geburt und im Wochenbett bei Anstalts- und Hausentbindung.) Deutscher öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst 3(17B):584-592. Dec. 5, 1937.°

1025. Dunham, Ethel C., et al.
Problem of the causes of stillbirth. American Journal of Public Health 28 (4):491-498. April, 1938.
Stillbirths were studied in relation to the period of gestation at which they occurred, the method of delivery, the frequency of complications of pregnancy and labor, etc. For reference to previous studies in this series, see 3 (2):Title 541; 3(3):Titles 902 and 907; and 4(2):Title 575.

1026. Hjärne, U.
Studies of infant mortality in the Departments of Västernorrland and Jämtland in 1928-1933. (Undersökningar av spädbarnsdödligheten i Västernorrlands och Jämtlands län 1928-1933.) Hygiea (Stockholm) 99(17):609-631. Sept. 15, 1937.

1027. Ludovici, Anthony M.
The truth about child-birth: day light on maternal mortality. London, Paul, 1937. 310 pp.°

1028. Szél, Tividar.
Changes in the mortality from puerperal fever in Budapest. (A gyermekágyi lázas halandóság alakulása Budapesten.) Budapest, Bureau of Statistics, 1937. 199 pp. Pengös 5.00.°

1029. U. S. Public Health Service.
Maternal mortality rates, by states, 1926-36, and deaths and death rates from all puerperal causes, 1932-36. Public Health Reports 53(16):628-629. April 22, 1938.
From: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Vital statistics - Special reports 5(16, 19). See Title 930, this issue.

[See also Titles 904, 913-915, 926, 930, 934, 992, 997, 1007, 1011, 1062, 1063, 1256, 1353.]

Life Tables

1030. Haughton, M. B., and Maughan, M.
Some notes on the latest English life table. Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society, 103rd Session, 1936-1937. 7 pp.°

1031. Latvia. Valsts statistiskā Pārvalde.
Life table for the population of Latvia, 1934-1936. (Latvijas iedzīvotāju mirsttbas tabulas 1934./36. g.) Mēneša biļetins 13(2):206-208. Feb., 1938.

1032. Riebesell.
A future German life table. A contri-

bution to the dynamics of actuarial mathematics. (Eine zukünftige deutsche Sterbetafel. Ein Beitrag zur Dynamik der Lebensversicherungsmathematik.) Neumanns Zeitschrift für Versicherungswesen 61(4):78-81. Jan. 19, 1938.°

1033. Woolston, Howard.
Odds on survival. Another game for the life table. Social Forces 16(4): 506-510. March, 1938.
The probability of surviving through a given year for specific years of age, based on U. S. Life Tables for white males, 1930.

[See also Titles 934, 945, 950.]

IV: FERTILITY

1034. American Birth Control League.
Population trends in relation to birth control. Population number. Birth Control Review 22(7):74-83. April, 1938.
The following brief articles are included:
Fairchild, Henry Pratt. Contemporary population changes in relation to birth control. pp. 74-75.
Notestein, Frank W. The importance of population trends to the birth control movement. pp. 76-78.
Lorimer, Frank. Who's who in the next generation? pp. 78-80.
Burch, Guy I. Birth control and living standards. pp. 81-83

1035. Aumüller, Johannes.
The number of children among the peasants in a village in Lower Saxony. A contribution concerning the influence of the number of children reared and the increase in population. (Die Kinderzahlen bei den Bauern eines niedersächsischen Dorfes. Ein Beitrag über den Einfluss von Aufwuchsziffern und Bevölkerungszunahme.) Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie 31(6):505-521. Dec., 1937.
The population development from 1686 to the present is studied in order to interpret the severe decline in fertility. Particular attention is given to births, deaths under fourteen years of age, and age at marriage.

1036. Badey, L.
The birth rate and familial agrarian policy. (Natalité et politique agraire familiale.) Mercure de France 273:261-273. Jan. 15, 1937.°

1037. Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau.
Is fertility declining? Journal of Contraception 3(5):107. May, 1938.
Summary of a British symposium.

1038. Boháč, Anton.
The rhythm of births. Some results of the classification of births by days in Czechoslovakia. (Le rythme des naissances. Quelques résultats du classement des naissances par jours en Tchécoslovaquie.) Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):18-27. 1937.°

1039. Brugger, Carl.
Research on the fertility of teachers in eleven Swiss cantons. (Untersuchungen über die Fruchtbarkeit der Lehrerschaft von elf Schweizerkantonen.) From: Archiv der Julius Klaus-Stiftung für Vererbungsforschung, Sozialanthropologie und Rassenhygiene 12(3-4):631-650. 1937. Zürich, Orell Füssli, 1937. Fr. 1.20.°

1040. Brüschweiler, Carl.
Religion and the decline of the birth rate. (Konfession und Geburtenrückgang.) From: Kirche und Leben 8. Berlin, 1937. 23 pp.
Swiss material. [B.d.S. 34(1).]

1041. Cottrell, Leonard S., Jr.
Research note on differential fertility with respect to birth order. Journal of Social Psychology 9:49-56. 1938.
Fertility rates were analyzed for married couples in three overlapping samples, classified by birth order position of wife and of husband.

1042. Dewees, Lovett, and Beebe, Gilbert W.
Contraception in private practice, a twelve year experience. Journal of the American Medical Association 110:1169-1172. April, 1938.

1043. Duclaux, P.
Agriculture and the decline of the birth rate. (Agriculture et dénatalité.) Agriculture pratique 66:418-420. Dec., 1936.°

1044. Ellis, Havelock.
The future of birth control. Journal of Contraception 3(5):99-102. May, 1938.

1045. Engelsmann, R.
The causes of the decline of the birth rate in European nations and among persons of European descent. (Die Ursachen des Geburtenrückganges in den europäischen Staaten und bei Personen europäischer Abstammung.) Münster, 1937. 227 pp.
Thesis, Münster, Westf. [B.s.i. 1937 (4).]

1046. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Births in the year 1936. (Die Geburten im Jahre 1936.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 18(6):253-258. Second March number, 1938.
Number of legitimate and illegitimate births; legitimate births by birth order; fertility by single years of married life by birth order; the increase in births by birth order, 1934-1936; urban and rural births. Summarized by Antonio Tizzano in: Notiziario demografico 11 (5):95-96. May, 1938.

1047. Haerle, Helmut.
Family statistical studies of the teachers of the secondary and higher schools of East Prussia. (Familienstatistische Untersuchungen an Lehrern der mittleren und höheren Schulen Ostpreussens.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(2):103-116. April, 1938.
Data on 943 teachers are analyzed with reference to age and age at marriage, number of children in completed families, interval between marriage and first birth and between successive births, number of births and duration of marriages, sterile marriages, and the effect of the recent measures of population policy. Comparisons are made with previous studies of the public school teachers of Württemberg and of university professors. [A.f.B. 8(2).]

1048. Halevy, H. S.
Age at marriage, the birth rate, interval between confinements, and abortions among the Jews in Palestine. (Age du mariage, natalité, intervalles des accouchements et avortements chez les juifs en Palestine.) Revue "Osé" 12: 1-8. June-July, 1937.°

1049. Herrmann, Rudolf.
The replacement of the Catholic, Evangelical, and Jewish population of Württemberg, past and present. (Die Nachwuchs der katholischen, evangelischen und jüdischen Bevölkerung in Württemberg einst und jetzt.) Ziel und Weg 7(21): 546-550. 1937.°

1050. Huntington, Ellsworth.
Season of birth. Its relation to human abilities. New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1938. 473 pp. $3.50.
Statistics on number of births at different seasons are analyzed for various countries, time periods, and social-economic, intellectual, and racial groups. The general conclusion is that "The basic annual rhythm of reproduction permeates our lives... The season at which people are born affects the number of births, the percentage of boys compared with girls, the rate of infant mortality, the duration of life after the dangers of infancy are passed." It also affects the number of criminals, feeble-minded, insane, geniuses, and superior individuals of most types. The author recommends a widespead attempt to concentrate births at the most favorable season.

1051. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.
The decrease of legitimate fertility according to age from 1931 to 1936. (La diminuzione della fecondità legittima secondo l'età dal 1931 al 1936.) Notiziario demografico 11(5):88. May, 1938.
The German family according to the number of children living at home. (Le famiglie tedesche secondo i figli conviventi.) Ibid. 11(5):97-98. May, 1938.

1052. Kranz, H. W., and Koller, Siegfried.
Environmental influences on occupational differentials in fertility. (Die Umweltbedingtheit beruflicher Fruchtbarkeitsunterschiede.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(2):84-103. April, 1938.
This study, involving 6,400 marriages and 18,500 children, is an analysis of the fertility of completed marriages of brothers or brothers-in-law in different occupations, primarily peasants and skilled workers as contrasted with merchants, officials, salaried employees, and teachers. Fertility differentials are compared for those two major groups; and the fertility of brothers, one of

whom is in each group, is compared. Methodological refinements are discussed. The essential causes of the differentials found could not be explained by an assumption of hereditary or racial differences between the groups but were the external economic and psychological influences of the occupational milieu.

1053. Martin, W. J.
Studies in the declining birth-rate, England and Wales. 1. The Northern Counties. 2. Summary of results for all areas. Journal of Hygiene 37:489-511. 1937.

1054. Meerdink, J.
The decline of births. Countermeasures and their results in Germany and Italy. (De daling der geboorten. Tegenmaatregelen en hun resultaten in Duitschland en Italië.) Economist 87 (2):93-116. Feb., 1938.°

1055. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
The decline in American reproductivity. Statistical Bulletin 19(3):3-6. March, 1938.
Gross reproduction rates for white females, by states, 1918-1921 and 1929-1931, with per cent decline between these periods.

1056. Notestein, Frank W.
Differential fertility in the East North Central States. A preliminary analysis of unpublished tabulations from the family cards of the 1930 census. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 16(2): 173-191. April, 1938.
The data utilized were special tabulations from the family card of the 1930 census on the number of children under 10 living in the homes of couples married five to nine years and resident in the East North Central States. The methodological defects and advantages of this type of data are discussed in detail. The number of children under 10 for marriages of five to nine years duration is studied for color-nativity groups and types of community. The percentage of such homes with no children under 10 revealed that about 45 per cent of all Negro families as against only 23 per cent of native white families were childless. Value of home, used as an index of economic status, showed a direct relationship between fertility and economic status in some of the upper economic groups, tentatively interpreted as the beginning of a reversal in the usual inverse relationship between fertility and economic status.

1057. Palmieri, V. M.
The decline of births. (Denatalità.) Milan, S. P. E. M., 1937. 200 pp. L. 15.00.°

1058. Peller, Sigismund.
Abortions in Austria. (Der Abortus in Österreich.) Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift (38). 1937. 8 pp.°

1059. Roberts, J. A. Fraser, et al.
Studies on a child population. III. Intelligence and family size. Annals of Eugenics 8(2):178-215. Jan., 1938.
For the first parts, concerning definition of the sample, method of ascertainment, analysis of results of group intelligence tests, and individual retests, see: Annals of Eugenics 6:319-338. 1936 and 8:15-45. 1937. The relation between number of sibs and the Otis Index of Brightness is analyzed for the entire group of 3,305 children, for a subsample tested on both the Advanced Otis and Stanford-Binet scales, for a subdivision of the group according to type of school, and for a further subdivision of the private school children. In the entire sample the correlation was negative (-0.224). The regression of sib number on intelligence score was linear, whereas that of intelligence score on sib number was slightly but significantly nonlinear. The analysis indicates that sources of error or bias in previous studies due to nonrepresentative samples and the nature of the intelligence tests used would tend to lower the observed association between fertility and intelligence. The present data suggest that in the highest five per cent of the population from the standpoint of social status, differential fertility has almost ceased to operate, although at a low level of fertility.

1060. Stix, Regine K.
The medical aspects of variations in fertility. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 35(4):571-580. April, 1938.
Variations in fertility are discussed in relation to the practice of contraception, the presence of pathological conditions, the incidence of accidental pregnancy wastage, frequency of illegal abortions, and coital frequency. The

conclusion is that "voluntary control of fertility by means of contraception and induced abortion is responsible for major variations in pregnancy and birth rates."

1061. Stix, Regine K., and Wiehl, Dorothy G.
Abortion and the public health. American Journal of Public Health 28(5): 621-628. May, 1938.
Previous studies, by the authors and others, are summarized to show the comparative frequencies of spontaneous and illegal abortions, the proportion of pregnancies terminating in each by order of birth and income group, and the mortality and morbidity from both spontaneous and illegal abortions.

1062. Thirring, Lajos.
Live births and stillbirths in 1934-1936 in Hungary according to birth order. (Élve-és halvaszületések az 1934-1936. években a születési sorrend szerint.) Magyar statisztikai Szemle 15(11):957-976. Nov., 1937.
By legitimacy status and for various areas.

1063. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich v.
The causes of the decline of the birth rate in the West European culture area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (Die Ursachen des Geburtenrückganges im westeuropäischen Kulturkreis während des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):1-19. Jan., 1938.
Various theories of the causes of the decline are summarized and evaluated: biological and pathological causes, the age distribution of the population, the diminution of the general and infant death rates, urbanization, contraception, the emancipation of women and the gainful employment of wives, the religious and anticlerical theories, the area and adaptation theory, the industrial distress theory, etc. The author interprets the decline as due to the operation of the new mentality characterizing the peoples of Western Europe.

1064. Vergottini, Mario de.
The fertility of the rural and the industrial population. (La fecondità nella popolazione rurale e in quella industriale.) Notiziario demografico 11 (4):63-64. April, 1938.
Analysis of data for provinces by geographical regions, based on the Italian census of 1936.

1065. Vergottini, Mario de.
Rurality and the birth rate in Germany. (Ruralità e natalità in Germania.) Notiziario demografico 11(5):96-97. May, 1938.

1066. Vogt, Karl.
The influence of the new social laws on the trends in the number of children in peasant and industrial villages. (Der Einfluss der neuen sozialen Gesetzgebung auf die Entwicklung der Kinderzahlen in Bauerndörfern und Industriearbeiterdörfern.) Freiburg i. Br., Weis, Mühlhans und Räpple, 1937. 23 pp.°

1067. Winkler, Wilhelm.
Statistics on the decline in the birth rate and measures of population policy. (Statistik des Geburtenrückganges und der bevölkerungspolitischen Massnahmen.) Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):28-33. 1937.°

[See also Titles 885, 891, 893, 895, 897, 900, 904, 905, 909, 912-915, 917, 919, 926, 927, 929, 934, 937, 941, 945, 948, 952-957, 959, 963-966, 972, 975, 976, 992, 1069, 1074, 1080, 1139, 1143, 1203-1205, 1208, 1249, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1263, 1270, 1277, 1288, 1289, 1300, 1310, 1317, 1327, 1347, 1353.]

V: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND THE FAMILY

1068. Catapusan, Benicio T.
Filipino intermarriage problems in the United States. Sociology and Social Research 22(3):265-272. Jan.-Feb., 1938.
Includes some information on percentage married and amount and type of race-nationality crossing involved.

1069. Groupe lyonnais d'études médicales, philosophiques et biologiques.
Medicine and marriage. (Médecine et mariage.) Lyon, Librairie Lavandier, 1937. 254 pp. Fr. 20.00.
In the introduction René Biot poses the choice between celibacy and mar-

riage with the largest possible fertility, the dangers and advantages of each as a solution. The first chapter discusses the psychopathology of celibacy. Succeeding chapters discuss the problems of marriage with reference to hereditary pathologies, tuberculosis, syphilis, and mental disease. The next chapters examine the problems of fertility and sterility. [V.e.s. 15(3).]

1070. Hallowell, A. Irving.
The incidence, character, and decline of polygyny among the Lake Winnepeg Cree and Saulteaux. American Anthropologist N. S. 40(2):235-256. April-June, 1938.
Documentary data on incidence, 1875-1881.

1071. Hirschmann, Otto A.
Note on two recent marriage tables for the Italian population. (Nota su due recenti tavole di nuzialità della popolazione italiana.) Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica 53(1):40-47. Jan., 1938.
Recently two tables of marriages for Italy appeared, one by P. Medani (see 3 (2):Title 606, and 3(4):Title 1395), the other by S. Somogyi (see 3(4):Title 1398). The two differ fundamentally in their calculation of the probability of marriage. Hirschmann discusses the conception of probability corresponding to the two types of formulae, develops the formulae used in practical calculation, and discusses the cases in which each formula should be used.

1072. Holmes, S. J., and Hatch, C. E.
Personal appearance as related to scholastic records and marriage selection in college women. Human Biology 10(1):65-76. Feb., 1938.
The scholastic records of over 600 women students at the University of California were related to personal judgments of facial beauty, and the proportion of marriages within a few years after graduation was related to both the previous factors.

1073. Imperatori, Mario.
The average duration of marriage on the basis of the life tables of 1930-1932. (Durata media del matrimonio in base alle tavole di mortalità 1930-1932.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):47-48. March, 1938.

1074. Kühn, Arthur.
Inbreeding and selection in two Eifel villages. (Inzucht und Auslese in zwei Eifeldörfern.) Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie 31(6):482-505. Dec., 1937.
A detailed analysis in the population of two villages with high residential stability through four generations of the extent of inbreeding, the loss of ancestors, the influence of inbreeding on marital fertility, inbreeding as a cause of degeneration, the problem of migration, and the causes of inbreeding.

1075. Methorst, H. W.
An inquiry concerning the enumerations of households in the Netherlands. (Enquête sur les comptes de ménage aux Pays-Bas.) Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):223-228. 1937.°

1076. Moore, Bernice M.
Present status and future trends in the Southern white family. Social Forces 16(3):406-410. March, 1938.

1077. Râmneanţu, Petru.
The problem of mixed marriages in the villages of Transylvania in the period 1920-1937. (Problema căsătoriilor mixte în oraşele din Transilvania în perioada dela 1920-1937.) Buletin eugenic şi biopolitic 8(10-12):317-338. Oct.-Dec., 1937.
A detailed analysis of trends in marriages by the nationality of the partners, with special consideration of the large proportion of Roumanian-Hungarian marriages and suggestions for reducing them through governmental controls.

1078. Stern, Bernard J.
The family: past and present. New York, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1938. $2.75.
A source book, dealing with the evolution of the family institution, contemporary trends, and present problems.

[See also Titles 895, 904, 905, 912, 915, 924, 925, 934, 948, 950, 954, 966, 972, 994, 1035, 1143, 1222, 1239, 1270, 1297, 1321.]

1079. Ariëns Kappers, C. U.
The spread of primitive humanity and its links with the more differentiated races, as revealed by cephalic and cranial index curves. II. The spread of 73-75-77(8)-80 cephalic index groups in Polynesia, America, Asia, the Arctic and Europe. Koninklijke akademie van wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Proceedings of the Section of Sciences 40(1-5):29-38. 1937. [C.G.P. 1(3).]

1080. Bienstock, Gregory.
The struggle for the Pacific. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1937. 299 pp.
The first part, "The Pacific world in the making", discusses the advance of the yellow and white races. Population and vital statistics are given for various nationalities, both within their own countries and outside. The history of the great migrations and settlement waves is sketched.

1081. Bird, Junius.
Antiquity and migrations of the early inhabitants of Patagonia. The Geographical Review 28(2):250-275. April, 1938.°

1082. Dorn, Harold F.
Migration and the growth of cities. Social Forces 16(3):328-337. March, 1938.
The relative contributions of immigration, internal migration, and natural increase to the growth of cities are analyzed by regions and by size of city, primarily for 1920-1930.

1083. Carruthers, Douglas.
Mongol avalanche. The Geographical Magazine 6(4):259-272. Feb., 1938.°

1084. Dorosch, Harry.
The Russian agrarian reform. Philadelphia, Pa., Pravda Press, 1937. 42 pp.
Some data are included on migration to the cities and colonization as means of alleviating agrarian distress before the War and Revolution.

1085. Hannington, Walter.
The problem of the distressed areas. London, V. Gollancz, Ltd., 1937. 286 pp.
Ch. VIII, "Industrial transference", describes the migration of young people out of the areas in search of work and the government efforts to aid this outward movement. Ch. IX, "Is land settlement a solution?", answers negatively.

1086. Hink, Waldemar.
The problem of migration. (Zum Problem der Wanderungsbewegung.) Berichte über Landwirtschaft 22(3):453-480. 1937.
Statistics on migration, especially internal migration, are analyzed for Rostock and the remainder of Mecklenburg, by place of birth, origin and destination of migrants, and size of place involved, for original migration, return migration, and further migration. The "flight from the land", defined as migration from the open country to medium-sized and large cities, receives particular attention.

1087. International Labour Office.
Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers. Report III. International Labour Conference, Twenty-fourth Session. Third Item on the Agenda. Geneva, 1938. 172 pp.

1088. International Labour Office.
Conference of experts on migration for settlement. Industrial and Labour Information 55(12):302-305. March 21, 1938.
A summary of discussion, recommendations adopted, and publication plans.

1089. International Labour Office.
Labor problems in Indo-China. (Problèmes de travail en Indochine.) Prepared by Jean Goudal. Etudes et documents, Série B (conditions économiques), No. 36. Genève, 1937. 332 pp. Fr. 7.50.
English edition in preparation. Among the subjects considered are colonization in the interior, Asiatic immigrants, the European labor supply, and the possible effects of the development of an Indo-Chinese proletariat. [I.L.R. 37(3).]

1090. Lendl, Egon.
The development of daughter settlements in Swabian Turkey. A contribution to migration research concerning the German population islands of the Southeast. (Die Tochtersiedlungsbewegung in der schwäbischen Türkei. Ein Beitrag zur Wanderungsforschung in den südostdeutschen Volksinseln.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 1 (4). Nov., 1937.°

1091. Müller, Ernst F.
Population history and research on mi-

gration in the Province of East Prussia. (Bevölkerungsgeschichte und Wanderungsforschung in der Provinz Ostpreussen.) Altpreussische Forschungen 13(1):102-122. 1936.°

1092. Nathan, Manfred.
The Voortrekkers of South Africa, from the earliest times to the foundation of the republics. Johannesburg, South Africa, Central News Agency, Ltd.; London, Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 1937. 427 pp.
"The Voortrekkers were the persons of Dutch birth, farmers in the main, who trekked from the Cape Colony with their families in the early and middle thirties of the nineteenth century, and peopled the territories later known as Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic." This work is particularly the story of the Great Trek of 1836-1837 and the subsequent history of the persons making the mass migration.

1093. Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission.
Recent migration into the Pacific Northwest. Portland, Oregon, 1938. 38 pp.
Subtitle: Land problems, requirements in land reclamation, need for coordinated programs, necessary land development and settlement policies. The extent and characteristics of the migration to rural and urban portions of the area is outlined, and problems of land and settlement and possible constructive steps are discussed. The main factual material is based on studies by the Farm Security Administration and the National Resources Committee.

1094. Ray, J.
The Moroccan emigrant in France. (L'émigré marocain en France.) Bulletin économique du Maroc 5(19):13-19. Jan., 1938.

1095. Ray, J.
The Moroccans in France. (Les marocains en France.) Institut des hautes études marocaines, Collection des centres d'études juridiques 18. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1937. 406 pp. Fr. 70.00.°

1096. Schmidt, Werner.
The great trek of the Boors. (Der grosse Trek der Buren.) Zeitschrift für Geopolitik 15(1). Jan., 1938.°

1097. Trillò, Ulderico.
Migration in Italy and in Italian Africa. (Le migrazioni nel Regno e nell' Africa italiana.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):51-52. March, 1938.

1098. Zanini, L.
Friuli migrants. (Friuli migrante.) Udene, Edizióne de la Panarie, 1937. 820 pp. L. 15.00.°

[See also Titles 881, 889, 1189, 1326, 1335.]

International

1099. Baloueff, J.
The problem of refugees and the work of the Nansen International Office. (Le problème des réfugiés et l'oeuvre de l'Office international Nansen.) La Vie économique et sociale 15(2):137-146. Feb., 1938.

1100. Duncan, W. G., and Janes, C. V.
Future of immigration into Australia and New Zealand. London, Australian Book Co., 1937. 291 pp. 6s.°

1101. Ferenczi, Imre.
Aliens in the world and nationals abroad. Social Service Review 11(4): 693-704. Dec., 1937.
A general analysis of the concepts of "nationality", "alien", etc., is followed by a brief outline of the number and distribution of aliens, and the nationals recorded in the censuses of other countries.

1102. Ginsburg, Louis.
Population movements. A study in migration. London, Victor Gollancz and New Fabian Research Bureau, 1937. 36 pp. 6d.
Separate chapters consider emigration from Great Britain, Europe, and Asia; the control of migration; and the case for its regulation. [I.L.R. 37(3).]

1103. International Labour Office.
Migration movements in South Africa. Industrial and Labour Information 55(6): 160. Feb. 7, 1938.
Immigration into Sweden in 1937. Ibid. 55(8):210. Feb. 21, 1938.
Migration in the United States. Ibid. 55(10):255-256. March 7, 1938.
Census of Japanese overseas. Ibid. 55 (11):294-295. March 14, 1938.
Immigration in Canada in 1937. Ibid. 55(11):295. March 14, 1938.
International convention concerning the status of refugees from Germany. Ibid. 55(13):365-366. March 28, 1938.

Indian settlers in Fiji. Ibid. 55(13): 366-367. March 28, 1938.

Polish-Latvian emigration agreement. Ibid. 56(3):80-81. April 18, 1938.

Emigration from Poland to Madagascar. Ibid. 56(3):81. April 18, 1938.

Emigration in Lithuania. Ibid. 56(3): 81. April 18, 1938.

German emigration in 1937. Ibid. 56 (5):141. May 2, 1938.

1104. Kubijowytsch, Vladimir.
The Ukranian emigration to Asia. (Die ukrainische Auswanderung nach Asien.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 82-92. 1937.°

1105. Loth, Jerzy.
Aspects of Polish emigration during the last ten years. Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 48-70. 1937.°

1106. MacKenzie, Norman A. M., Editor.
The legal status of aliens in Pacific countries; an international survey of law and practice concerning immigration, naturalization and deportation of aliens and their legal rights and disabilities. A report in the International Research Series of the Institute of Pacific Relations. New York, Oxford University Press, 1937. 374 pp.
With reference to Australia, Canada, China, Indo-China, the Pacific Dependencies of Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, U.S.S.R., and the United States.

1107. Madgwick, R. B.
Immigration into eastern Australia, 1788-1851. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1937. 282 pp. $3.50.
This study considers voluntary immigration into New South Wales and Tasmania from 1788, the beginning of settlement, to 1851, when the first gold rush changed the character of the immigration. The actual immigration and the machinery evolved for assisting immigrants are discussed in detail. [The South African Journal of Economics 6(1).]

1108. Mauco, Georges.
Aliens in the world. (Les étrangers dans le monde.) Annales de géographie 47(265). 1938.
A geographical discussion of the statistics of aliens published by the International Labour Office. See 3(2): Title 631. [R.i.s.s. 9(2).]

1109. Mori, Attilio.
The Italian colonies and emigration. (Le colonie italiane e l'emigrazione.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 106-111. 1937.°

1110. Peterson, C. W.
Immigration and its economic background. Calgary, Ontario, Farm and Ranch Review, 1937. $0.25.°

1111. Reid, Ira de A.
Negro immigration to the United States. Social Forces 16(3):411-417. March, 1938.
The main emphasis is placed on the inter- and intraracial adjustment of the "Africans, Black" entering the United States, primarily 1899 to 1936.

1112. Schaedelin, F.
Revolutionary emigration in Haut-Rhin, 1789-1800. (L'Emigration révolutionnaire dans le Haut-Rhin, 1789-1800.) Paris, Hartmann, 1937. 450 pp. Fr. 60.00.°

1113. Skaug, Arne.
The emigration problem - emigration and agriculture. (Utvandringsproblemet - utvandring og naeringsliv.) Samtiden (Oslo) 48(10):633-642. 1937.
With special reference to Norway. [B.d.S. 34(2).]

1114. Thompson, Dorothy.
Refugees: a world problem. Foreign Affairs 16(3):375-387. April, 1938.

1115. Tomberg, A.
Emigration in 1937. (Väljaränd 1937. a.) Eesti statistika kuukiri 196(3):135-138. March, 1938.
Number, destination, and age and nationality composition of emigrants from Estonia.

1116. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Foreign workers in Germany. Monthly Labor Review 46(3):645-646. March, 1938.
With industrial distribution in 1936.

1117. Van Heek, F.
The development of the Chinese immigration problem in the Netherlands. (De ontwikkeling van het Chineesche immigranten-probleem in Nederland.) Mensch en Maatschappij, Nov., 1937.°

1118. Verstraeten, P. B.
The problem of immigration in Venezuela. (Le problème de l'immigration au Venezuela.) Bulletin commercial (Belgium) 56:3039-3045. Oct. 18, 1937.°

1119. Weber, Günter.
Polish emigration in the nineteenth century. (Die polnische Emigration im 19. Jahrhundert.) Essen, Essener Verlagsanstalt, 1937. 115 pp. M. 3.80.°

[See also Titles 884, 895, 897, 904, 941, 967, 989, 1116, 1162, 1174, 1177, 1185, 1208, 1249, 1310.]

Internal

1120. Anderson, Oskar N.
Structure and cycles of Bulgarian economy. (Struktur und Konjunktur der bulgarischen Volkswirtschaft.) Kiel Universität, Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kieler Vorträge No. 52. Jena, Fischer, 1938. 18 pp.
Including a discussion of the rural-urban distribution of the population and the role of rural migration. [A.E.L. 12(5).]

1121. Beecroft, Eric, and Janow, Seymour.
Toward a national policy for migration. Social Forces 16(4):475-492. March, 1938.
The transient problem produced by the depression is outlined, and Federal and some state programs described and evaluated.

1122. Bernhard, Hans.
Problems of internal colonization durint the crisis in Appenzell I.-Rh. (Innenkolonisationsprobleme der Krisenzeit in Appenzell I.-Rh.) Sonderabdruck, Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Wirtschaftswissenschaften des Landbaus. Zurich, Schweizerische Vereinigung für Innenkolonisation und industrielle Landwirtschaft, 1937. 25 pp.°

1123. California. State Relief Administration.
Agricultural migratory laborers in the San Joaquin Valley, July and August, 1937. California State Relief Administration, Dec., 1937. 43 pp.
Interviews taken in migratory labor camps give data on state of origin, prior occupation, reason for migration, racial distribution, date of first entry into California, and extent of migration within the state.

1124. Clague, Ewan, and Levine, Louis.
Unemployment compensation and migratory labor. Social Security Bulletin 2(7):11-16. Jan., 1938.
An analysis of the adminstrative difficulties involved in extending unemployment compensation to multistate workers.

1125. Fromont, P.
Planned economy and the rural exodus. (L'économie dirigée et l'exode rural.) Agriculture pratique 67:427-429. March, 1937.°

1126. Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Industrial Population. Montague Barlow, Chairman.
Minutes of evidence. London, H. M. Stationery Office, various dates, Oct. 5, 1937 to date.
First 2 days. See 4(2):Title 725.
3rd and 4th days, October 19 and 20, 1937. 5s.
5th day, November 5, 1937. 2s. 6d.
6th day, November 17, 1937. 2s. 6d.
7th day, December 1, 1937. 1s. 6d.
8th day, December 2, 1937. 2s. 6d.
9th day, December 15, 1937. 3s.

1127. Gross, Mary E.
The interstate movement of union machinists. Social Security Bulletin 2(7):17-23. Jan. 1, 1938.
Based on the interlodge records of the International Association of Machinists.

1128. Heberle, Rudolf.
Internal migration in depression and recovery. (Binnenwanderung in Krise und Aufschwung.) Soziale Praxis 47(6):345-347. March, 1938.
The typical fluctuations in in-migration, out-migration, and total migration in depression and prosperity are discussed, primarily on the basis of the statistics for German cities, with some reference to the situation in the United States.

1129. Henshaw, Lesley.
Out of the Dust Bowl and drought areas, whither? The Transient (1270 Sixth Avenue, New York) 5(2):6-7, 14-15. March, 1938.
A study of new applications to the Yakima County, Washington, Welfare Department, Dec. 1, 1937-Jan. 11, 1938.

1130. Hollingshead, A. B.
Changes in land ownership as an index of succession in rural communities. American Journal of Sociology 43(5):764-777. March, 1938. (Cont.)

The following factors were analyzed for rural communities in three Nebraska counties: 1. Origin of the settlers. 2. Changes in the nationality composition of landowners since 1890. 3. The phases of succession. 4. The factors responsible.

1131. Horne, Roman L., and McKibben, Eugene G.
Changes in farm power and equipment. Mechanical cotton picker. Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Studies of Changing Techniques and Employment in Agriculture, Report No. A-2. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug., 1937. 24 pp.
Including a discussion of the probable effects of the development of a successful mechanical cotton picker on labor requirements.

1132. Jannamorelli, Mario.
Migratory movements within Italy. (Movimento migratorio nell'interno del Regno.) Notiziario demografico 11(4): 68-69. April, 1938.
1924-1928 and 1931-1936.

1133. Klineberg, Otto.
The intelligence of migrants. American Sociological Review 3(2):218-224. April, 1938.
This paper summarizes several studies on the selectivity of migration with reference to intelligence, as measured by an achievement record (usually school record) made by the migrants before they migrated. The studies summarized concern Negro migrants northward (from Nashville, Birmingham, and Charleston), white migrants from rural New Jersey to urban centers, and migrants from the vocational schools in selected rural German communities. Possible explanations of the lack of any definite pattern of selectivity are discussed.

1134. Kooyman, S.
The westward advance of the Anglo-American pioneers up to the Mississippi. (De westwaartsche opdringing der Anglo-Amerikanen tot aan de Mississippi.) Tijdschrift voor economische geographie 29(2):33-43. Feb., 1938. [C.G.P. 1 (4).]

1135. Kumlien, W. F., et al.
Rural population mobility in South Dakota, 1928-1935. South Dakota State College of Agriculture with the Works Progress Administration and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Bulletin 315. Brookings, 1938. 34 pp.
Detailed schedules were secured for 12,088 households in six selected South Dakota counties. The nature and extent of migration to and within each county was analyzed by place where reared, separately for heads of households, male heads of families, and adult children of heads of households. Family composition, age, and sex were studied; and occupational composition and occupational changes were related to specific types of mobility. Supplementary tables are available on request.

1136. Marquand, H. A., Director.
The second industrial survey of South Wales. Vol. 1. Industries. 500 pp. 15s. Vol. 2. Facilities. 296 pp. 10s. 6d. Vol. 3. Development. 404 pp. 10s. 6d. Set, 30s. Published for the National Industrial Development Council of Wales and Monmouthshire. Cardiff, University Press of Wales (New York, Oxford University Press), 1937.
"This survey... indicates the latest trend in the development of British thought and policy relating to the treatment of 'depressed areas'. Government policy has turned mainly on the transfer of labor to prosperous areas and industries, and these volumes reconsider the problem as it is left by these methods." The first volume includes a detailed analysis of migration, both individual and sponsored by the Ministry of Labour. [J.P.E. 46(1).]

1137. Schafer, Joseph.
Concerning the frontier as safety valve. Political Science Quarterly 52 (3):407-420. Sept., 1937.
A critique of the negative evaluation of the safety-valve theory of the significance of early migration maintained by Carter Goodrich and Sol Davison in "The wage-earner in the westward movement". See 2(3-4):Title 1549.

1138. Stanbery, V. B.
A study of migration into Oregon, 1930-1937. Volume 1 - Net migration and population estimates. Oregon State Planning Board, Feb., 1938. 96 pp.
The estimates of net migration and population changes since 1930 were based on U. S. census data, records of births and deaths published by the Oregon State Board of Health, and the annual school censuses taken in each school district

of the state. Estimates are given for counties and cities. An appendix, pp. 66-78, describes methods of estimation. Vol. 2 will describe the sources, distribution, and characteristics of migrants into Oregon from other states.

1139. Taeuber, Conrad.
The movement to Southern farms, 1930-35. Rural Sociology 3(1):69-76. March, 1938.
An analysis of census data on fertility and the migration to and from farms. Discussion by Harold Hoffsommer, pp. 76-78.

1140. Taeuber, Conrad, and Taeuber, Irene B.
Short distance interstate migrations. Social Forces 16(4):503-506. March, 1938.
An analysis of data from the state censuses of South Dakota and Florida, which gave state-of-birth statistics for counties.

1141. Taylor, Paul S.
Migratory agricultural workers on the Pacific Coast. American Sociological Review 3(2):225-232. April, 1938.
A discussion of social and economic problems.

1142. Taylor, Paul S.
Power farming and labor displacement in the Cotton Belt, 1937. Part 1. Northwest Texas Delta. Part 2. Southwestern Oklahoma and Mississippi. Monthly Labor Review 46(3):595-607; (4):852-867. March and April, 1938.
"The invasion of southern cotton culture by power farming is well under way in important areas... the pattern of social and economic effects which it produces is already clear - fewer family farms, larger farms operated by wage labor, dependence on mobile labor reserves to meet seasonal peak demands for cotton choppers and pickers... the problem of human displacement in the Cotton Belt is not be be postponed to the future. It faces us now."
See Title 1131, this issue, for a discussion of the mechanical cotton picker.

1143. Williams, Faith M., et al.
Family living in Knott County, Ky. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin No. 576. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, Aug., 1937. 68 pp. $0.10.
Includes background data on population trends, size and composition of family, age at marriage, number of children born, occupational structure, and mobility. Over three-quarters of the farm operators were born in the county, and 73 per cent of the sons and 65 per cent of the daughters 16 years of age and over were still in the county.

1144. Yoder, F. R.
Migration of population and the flow of farm wealth. Journal of Farm Economics 19:358 ff. Feb., 1937.°

[See also Titles 895, 900, 904, 925, 934, 969, 989, 1074, 1147, 1203-1205, 1222, 1234, 1237, 1291, 1324, 1336, 1344.]

Settlement

1145. Bandini, Mario.
The agricultural colonization of modern people. (La colonizzazione agricola dei popoli moderni.) Collana di quaderni agrari. Turin, Società coltura propaganda agraria, 1936. 20 pp.°

1146. Boin, A.
New colonisation in Palestine. The epic of Jewish redemption. Palestine and Middle East Economic Magazine 9(11): 542-544. Nov., 1937.°

1147. Caldwell, Morris G.
The adjustments of mountain families in an urban environment. Social Forces 16(3):389-395. March, 1938.
A study of the adjustment of 57 families migrating from mountain counties to Lexington, Kentucky.

1148. Christaller, Walter.
Settlement geography and community science. (Siedlungsgeographie und Kommunalwissenschaft.) Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen 84(2):49-53. Feb., 1938.°

1149. Crollalanzo, A. di.
Demographic colonization and the agricultural valuation of the Empire. (Colonizzazione demografica e valorizzazione agricola dell'Impero.) Rassegna italiana 20:147-156. Oct.-Nov., 1937.°

1150. Czarnowski, O.
Polish colonization in the former eastern provinces of Poland. (La colonisation polonaise dans les anciennes provinces orientales de la Pologne.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 71-81. 1937.°

1151. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Peasant settlement in 1936. (Die Bauernsiedlung im Jahre 1936.) Vierteljahreshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 46(4):18-37. 1937.

1152. Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt.
Approved small settlements from the middle of 1935 to the spring of 1937. (Bewilligte Kleinsiedlungen von Mitte 1935 bis Frühjahr 1937.) Wirtschaft und Statistik 18(2):87-88. Second Jan. number, 1938.

1153. Golodetz, Alec, and Henriques, Cyril G.
Report on the possibilities of Jewish settlement in Ecuador. London, 1936. 116 pp. 5s.
The authors recommend mass migration. [I.L.R. 36(5).]

1154. Gottmann, Jean.
The pioneer fringe in Palestine. Settlement possibilities south and east of the Holy Land. The Geographical Review 27(4):550-565. Oct., 1937.

1155. Gourou, Pierre.
A type of settlement in the Far East: the density of population in the delta of the Red River. (Un type de peuplement extrême-oriental: la densité de la population dans le delta du Fleuve Rouge.) Bulletin de la Société belge d'études géographiques 7(2):132-144. Dec., 1937.°

1156. Hardy, Georges.
History of French colonization. (Histoire de la colonisation française.) Paris, Larose, 1938. 348 pp. Fr. 50.00.°

1157. Hill, George W., et al.
Man-land adjustment. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Research Bulletin 134. Madison, Feb., 1938. 80 pp.
The social problems involved in the Federal land retirement and resettlement program in central Wisconsin are analyzed.

1158. Hinte, J. van.
A Netherlands settlement in Denmark. Store Magleby, a Dutch village in Amager. (Een Nederlandsche nederzetting in Denemarken. Store Magleby, het hollandersdorp op Amager.) Tijdschrift voor het K. Nederlandsch aardrijskundig Genootschap 55(1):2-70. Jan., 1938.°

1159. Humphrey, Seth K.
Following the prairie frontier. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1937. 265 pp. $1.00.°

1160. Iavorschi, Ioan.
Colonization in Roumania. (Colonizarea in România.) Buletinul institutului de legislaţie agrară 2(2):1-156. Nov., 1937.
A historical study of colonization and land settlement, with special reference to the agrarian reforms and the settlement of many small farmers in the Dobruja. [A.E.L. 12(3).]

1161. International Labour Office.
Settlement problems in Argentina. Industrial and Labour Information 55(6): 156-159. Feb. 7, 1938.

1162. Kroebner, R.
In the areas of colonization: Slavic market places and German towns. (Dans les terres de colonisation: marchés slaves et villes allemandes.) Annales d'histoire économique et sociale 9(48). 1937.
The author describes the nature and organization of the Slavic market places of Bohemia, Poland, and Pomerania and their relation to cities of the German type after the immigration of German colonists in the region from the middle of the twelfth to the thirteenth century. [R.i.s.s. 9(2).]

1163. Kuhn, Walter.
The German settlement areas in the Southeast. (Die deutschen Siedlungsräume in Südosten.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 1(4). Nov., 1937.°

1164. Lahaque, A.
Jewish colonization and French colonies. (Colonisation juive et colonies françaises.) L'Afrique française 48(1): 6-10. Jan., 1938.°

1165. Larson, Laurence M.
The changing West, and other essays. Northfield, Minnesota, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1937. 189 pp. $2.50.
With reference to the share of the Norwegian immigrants. [B.d.S. 34(1).]

1166. Levin, H.
The story of resettlement. Palestine and Middle East Economic Magazine 9(12): 44-46, 75, 77. Dec., 1937.
The history of Jewish settlement in Palestine, 1870 to the present. [A.E.L. 12(3).]

1167. Malesani, Emilio.
Human settlement in Val Gardena and the surrounding valleys. (L'insediamento umano nella Val Gardena e nelle valli adiacenti.) L'Universo 18(11):921-943. Nov., 1937. (Cont.)°

1168. Maydell, Kurt v.
Research on settlement history and settlement forms in Sudeten lands. (Forschungen zur Siedlungsgeschichte und zu den Siedlungsformen der Sudetenländer.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 2(1):212-239. Jan., 1938.°

1169. Monheim, Chr.
Colonization. Principles and accomplishments. (Colonisation. Principes et réalisations.) Anvers, L'Avenir belge, 1937. 132 pp. Fr. 25.00.°

1170. Murchie, R. W., and Wasson, C. R.
Beltrami Island, Minnesota, resettlement project. Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 334. St. Paul, 1937. 48 pp.
A description of the settlers and the results of their removal to better soils.

1171. Niemeyer, Georg.
The German colonies in southern Spain. A contribution to the cultural geography of the German population islands which have disappeared in Sierra Morena and in Lower Andalusia. (Die deutschen Kolonien in Südspanien. Beiträge zur Kulturgeographie der untergegangenen Deutschtuminseln in der Sierra Morena und in Niederandalusien.) Ibero-amerikanisches Studien des Ibero-amerikanisches Institut Hamburg 10. Hamburg, Behre, 1937. 126 pp. M. 5.00.

1172. Oliva, Alberto.
The colonial policy of Augustus in the Roman African provinces. (La politica coloniale di Augusto nelle provincie romane africane.) L'Agricoltura coloniale 31(11):469-478. Nov., 1937.°

1173. Pezzoli, Liberato.
Demographic colonization in Libya. (Colonizzazione demografica in Libia.) Rassegna economica dell'Africa italiana 25(11):1708-1712. Nov., 1937.

1174. Qualey, Carlton C.
Norwegian settlement in the United States. Northfield, Minn., Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1938. 385 pp.
An outline of the extent of and factors involved in Norwegian immigration is followed by a description of the settlements in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and various scattered areas.

1175. Quiring, Walter.
From motor to hoe. Russian-German refugees settle in Brazil. (Vom Motor zur Hacke. Russlanddeutsche Flüchtlinge siedeln in Brasilien.) Der Auslandsdeutsche 21(2):60-70. Feb., 1938.°

1176. Riel, Klaus.
The settlement activity of the German Order in Prussia in the period 1410-1466. (Die Siedlungstätigkeit des Deutschen Ordens in Preussen in der Zeit von 1410-1466.) From: Altpreussische Forschungen 14(2):224-267. Gumbinnen, Krauseneck, 1937.°

1177. Robertson, H. M.
The Cape of Good Hope and "systematic colonization". South African Journal of Economics 5(4):367-411. Dec., 1937.
A detailed history of the plans for stimulating migration and controlling settlement from the United Kingdom and Ireland to Cape Colony in the nineteenth century, with some analysis of their results.

1178. Salvadori, Max.
European colonization in Kenya. (La Colonisation européenne au Kenya.) Paris, Larose, 1938. 227 pp.
A detailed analysis of white settlement in Kenya, including its economic, racial, and political effects. [I.L.R. 37(2).]

1179. Schulz, Werner.
The second German eastern settlement in western Netzegau. (Die zweite deutsche Ostsiedlung im westlichen Netzegau.) Leipzig, Hirzel, 1937. 85+274 pp.°

1180. Szaflarski, Józef.
The development of Italian colonization in Libya. Wiadomości geograficzne 15(3-4):98-107. 1937.
In Polish, with German summary. [C.G. P. 1(4).]

1181. Tinthoin, R.
A town of colonization in Algeria: Saint Denis du Seg. (Un bourg de colonisation en Algérie: Saint-Denis du Seg.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 93-98. 1937.°

1182. Tulippe, Omer.
The rural habitat in Seine-et-Oise; an

essay on the geography of settlement. (L'Habitat rural en Siene-et-Oise, essai de géographie du peuplement.) Liége, Wyckmans, 1934. 374 pp.°

1183. Vate, Jan van der.
Land settlement problems in the Netherlands. Land Policy Circular, pp. 4-7. March, 1938.
The plans for developing and settling the land reclaimed from the Zuiderzee.

1184. Verkade-Cartier van Dissel, E.F.
The possibilities for the agricultural colonization of whites in Surinam. (De mogelijkheid van landbouw-kolonisatie voor blanken in Suriname.) Amsterdam, H. J. Paris, 1937. 326 pp. Fl. 7.50.
A history of the attempts at colonization in Dutch Guiana from the second half of the 17th century, a discussion of the white population there and their life, and an evaluation of colonization possibilities. [V.e.s. 14(5).]

1185. Vojnov, K.
Colonies as areas for emigration and areas of production for raw material. (Koloniitě kato zemi za emigracija i proizvoditeli na surovi materiali.) Spisanie Družestvo zavŭršilitě Visšeto turgovsko Učilište (Varna) 2(1):3-10. Jan.-March, 1937.°

1186. Vries, Jan de.
German homesteading in the Netherlands. (Die germanische Landnahme in den Niederlanden.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 1(4). Nov., 1937.°

1187. Winsemius, J.
New Guinea as a colonization area for Europeans and Indo-Europeans. (Nieuw-Guinee als kolonisatiegebied voor Europeanen en van Indo-Europeanen.) Purmerend, J. Muusses, 1936. 380 pp. Fl. 4.75.
A general discussion of the psychosocial principles of colonization and the geographical limits is followed by an analysis of the possibilities of colonization in Dutch New Guinea. [V.e.s. 14(5).]

1188. Wellington, John H.
Some geographical aspects of the peopling of Africa. South African Journal of Science 34:29-60. Nov., 1937.°

[See also Titles 884, 895, 1084, 1107, 1122, 1216, 1217, 1224, 1249, 1261, 1268, 1323, 1343.]

VII: REGIONAL STUDIES

1189. Angus, Henry F.
The problems of peaceful change in the Pacific area: A study of the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations and its bearing on the problem of peaceful change. New York, Oxford University Press, 1937. 193 pp. $2.00.
A broad survey of the Pacific area, including some data on population. It summarizes the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations and gives a bibliography of its publications.[J.P.E. 46(2).]

1190. Bloss, J. F. E.
The story of Suakin. Sudan Notes and Records 19(2):271-300. 1936; 20(2):247-280. 1937.°

1191. Bowden, Witt, et al.
An economic history of Europe since 1750. New York, American Book Co., 1937. 948 pp.
Including the history of population. [A.E.L. 12(3).]

1192. Brepohl, Wilhelm.
Research on the population of the Ruhr. (Die Ruhrbevölkerung in der Forschung.) Ruhr und Rhein 18(51):1152-1155. Dec. 17, 1937.°

1193. Buthe, Richard.
The cities of northern Mecklenburg within the west Baltic area. (Die Städte des nördlichen Mecklenburg innerhalb der westbaltischen Vorstufe.) Beiheft zu den Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Rostock, No. 9. Rostock, 1937. 88 pp. M. 2.00.°

1194. Casto, E. Ray, and Dotson, Oscar W.
Urban population of Palestine. Economic Geography 14(1):68-72. Jan., 1938.°

1195. Collier, D. M. B., and Malone, C. L. E.
Manchukuo. (Le Mandchoukouo.) Bibliothèque géographique. Paris, Payot, 1938. 235 pp. Fr. 27.00.
A survey of history, present situation, and future possibilities. [V.e.s. 15(3).]

1196. Dahms, Karl A.
New Brandenburg; research in urban geography. (Neubrandenburg; eine stadtgeographische Untersuchung.) Beiheft zu den Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Rostock, No. 10. Rostock, 1938. 54 pp.°

1197. Dekking, G. W.
South Africa's most important cities. Czasopismo geografiezne 14(1):53-59. 1936.
In Polish, with English summary. [C. G.P. 1(3).]

1198. Dobby, E. H. G.
Catalonia. The geographical basis of its regionalism. The Geographical Review 28(2):224-249. April, 1938.
Including data on density of population.

1199. Fuss, Peter.
Brazil. (Brasilien.) Berlin, Atlantis-Verlag, 1938. 304 pp. M. 12.00.°

1200. Ganguli, B. N.
Agricultural water-supply and density of population in the Ganges Delta. Indian Journal of Economics 18(3):309-323. Jan., 1938.

1201. Gurevič, A.
Agricultural overpopulation in Germany. (Agrarnol perenaselenie v Germanii.) Mirovoe Chozjajstvo mirovaja Politika 1:78-97. Jan., 1937.°

1202. Holland, W. L., and Mitchell, Kate, Editors.
Problems of the Pacific, 1936. London, Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1937. 470 pp. 21s. (U. S., University of Chicago Press. $5.00.)
This summary survey of the Sixth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held at Yosemite in Aug.,1936, contains some analysis of the demographic situation of Japan, China, and the U. S. S. R.

1203. Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria.
Mountain depopulation in Italy. (Spopolamento montano in Italia.) Edited by Ugo Giusti. Roma, 1938.
Research on the depopulation of the mountain areas has been conducted since 1929 by the National Committee for Geography of the National Research Council and the National Institute of Agricultural Economics. The aim was to determine the essential causes, characteristics, and results of the demographic decadence of the mountain areas. The first part of the report, "The demographic crisis in the mountains", describes the phenomena quantitatively for various areas, with brief comparative descriptions of the Italian, French, Swiss, and Austrian Alps during the period 1871 to 1936. The second part summarizes some of the research for specific areas of Italy. The third part, "Mountains, hills, and plains in their physical, agricultural, and social characteristics and in their demographic development, 1881 to 1931", contrasts the phenomena found in extreme form in the mountains with their less extreme manifestations in other areas. The fourth part summarizes the general results and the opinions of the various research workers on the causes and effects of the phenomena found and the possible remedies. [N.d. 11(5).]
See also 2(2):Title 892; 3(1):Title 299; 3(4):Titles 1491 and 1501; 4(1): Title 292; and Titles 1204 and 1205, this issue.

1204. Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria.
The depopulation of the mountains in Maiella-Morrone. (Lo spopolamento montano nella Maiella-Morrone.) Roma, 1937.
The analysis, written by Giacomo Giorgi, describes the demographic regression accompanying the abandonment of the land. The strong emigration has alleviated the pressure of population on sustenance. The causes and remedies for the economic situation are discussed. [Economia 20(6).]
See also Titles 1203 and 1205, this issue.

1205. Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria.
The depopulation of the mountains in Italy. VII. The Appennines of Abruzzi and Latium. (Lo spopolamento montano in Italia. Vol. VII. L'Appennino abruzzese-laziale.) Studi e monografie 16. Roma, 1937. 299 pp. L. 30.00.
Ugo Giusti reviews and interprets the work of the various collaborators and discusses possible solutions. [N.d. 10(10).]
See also Titles 1203 and 1204, this issue.

1206. Jahn, Gertrud.
Heidenheim and its industry; influ-

ence on the surrounding territory and population. (Heidenheim und seine Industrie, ihr Einfluss auf Landschaft und Bevölkerung.) Tübinger geographische und geologische Abhandlungen, Reihe 1 (24). Öhringen, Hohenlohesche Buchh., 1937. 124 pp. M. 3.20.°

1207. Klein, Philip, et al.
A social study of Pittsburgh; community problems and social services of Allegheny County. New York, Columbia University Press, 1938. 958 pp. $4.75.
Ch. II, "Allegheny County as a place in which to live", gives basic population data, and Ch. III, "The chances for a living in Allegheny County", analyzes unemployment, employment, and the occupational distribution. Ch. VI, "Racial and ethnic stratification", presents demographic, health, and other data for the foreign-born and the Negroes.

1208. Landis, Paul H.
Three iron mining towns. A study in cultural change. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros., Inc., 1938. 148 pp. $1.75.
The emphasis in this study of three towns of the Mesabi Iron Range is placed on group adjustments and cultural change. Population phenomena (growth, sex ratio, unbalanced birth and death rates, excess of violent deaths and suicides, and immigrants) are discussed as they are related to cultural change and adjustment.

1209. Mihailescu, Vintila.
The evolution of a city: Bucharest. (L'évolution d'une ville: Bucarest.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 230-239. 1937.°

1210. Murphy, Raymond E., and Murphy, Marion.
Pennsylvania: a regional geography. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Book Service, 1937. $4.00.
Part V includes a brief résumé of probable future changes in population. [Land Policy Circular, April, 1938.]

1211. Parenti, Giuseppe.
The population of Tuscany under the Lorraine Regency. (La popolazione della Toscana sotto la Reggenza lorenese.) Firenze, Rinascimento del libro, 1937. L. 25.00.
This study of the results of special censuses gives a detailed analysis of the demographic situation in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, 1738-1765, and its relation to the economic and commercial activity of the period. [G.d.e. 53(3).]

1212. Pedoja, Gerolamo.
The population of Rome. (La popolazione di Roma.) Roma, La Economia italiana ed., 1937. 112 pp.
Demographic history and present situation, with comparative data for other large urban centers in Italy and for other capital cities. [R.i.s.s. 9(2).]

1213. Pullerits, Albert, Editor.
Estonia. Population, cultural and economic life. Tallinn, 1937. 207+ 68 pp.°

1214. Steimle, Theodor, and Martin, Walther.
Structure and life of a laborers' village in Württemberg. (Bau und Leben einer württembergischen Arbeiterwohngemeinde.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):20-42. Jan., 1938.

1215. Tate, Leland B.
The influence of intra-state regional characteristics upon population growth. Rural Sociology 3(1):57-68. March, 1938.
Regional population growth in Virginia, 1870-1930. See also: Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association, pp. 9-13. 1937.

1216. Temme, Annemarie.
Celle; settlement and industrial geography of a city in Lower Saxony and its surrounding area. (Celle; Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsgeographie einer niedersächsischen Stadt und ihres Lebensraumes.) Jahrbuch der Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Hannover für 1936 und 1937, pp. 1-75.°

1217. Thompson, Virginia M.
French Indo-China. London, Allen and Unwin, 1937. 516 pp.
Contains information on population, the native labor supply, colonization, etc.

1218. Tornau, Udo.
People and empires. (Menschen und Weltreiche.) Berlin, Deutschen Ärzteschaft, 1937. 216 pp. M. 4.35.
Population and population policy are considered as basic to the struggles in the Pacific area. [A.f.B. 8(2).]

1219. Ungern-Sternberg, Roderich v.
The population situation in Sweden,

Norway, and Denmark. (Bevölkerungsverhältnisse in Schweden, Norwegen und Dänemark.) Berlin, R. Schoetz, 1937. 106 pp. M. 4.50.

For comparable studies of other countries, see 3(2):Title 435, and 4(1): Title 307.

1220. U. S. National Resources Committee.

Our cities. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 35 pp. $0.10.

The foreword of "Our cities, their role in the national economy" is reproduced as a summary of the full report. (See 3(4):Title 1502.) A reference list of other publications of the National Resources Committee is appended.

1221. U. S. National Resources Committee.

Regional planning: Pt. 7. Alaska; its resources and development. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 213 pp.

1222. University of Manchester, Economics Research Section.

Re-adjustment in Lancashire. Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1936. 137 pp. 4s. 6d.

The unemployment data are analyzed by area, occupation, sex, age and marital status; and a study is made of population changes, labor redistribution within the district, rates of migration, etc. [J.P.E. 46(2).]

1223. Walter, E.

The Baltic in figures. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Memel region. (Das Baltikum in Zahlen. Estland. Lettland. Litauen. Memelgebiet.) Universität Königsberg, Staatswissenschaftliches Institut. Schriften des Institut für Osteuropäische Wirtschaft. Königsberg, 1937. 64 pp. M. 1.50.°

1224. White, Max R., et al.

Rich land - poor people. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Region III, Research Report No. 1. Indianapolis, Indiana, 1938. 62 pp.

This survey of the seven southestern counties of Missouri includes an analysis of the history of the settlement of the area and trends in the composition and characteristics of the population. The mortality rates for preventable diseases are contrasted with those for the entire state.

[See also Titles 883, 904, 916, 918, 922, 924, 925, 972.]

VIII: CHARACTERISTICS

Social and Economic

1225. Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1933. XXIII. Occupations. pp. 1536-1647. Canberra, 1937.°

1226. Cianetti, Tullio.

Industrial laborers as a demographic element in the Empire. (I lavoratori dell'industria elemento demografico dell'Impero.) Rassegna economica dell' Africa italiana 25(12):1885-1888. Dec., 1937.

1227. Edwards, Alba M.

Alphabetical index of occupations by industries and social-economic groups, 1937. Prepared for use in National Unemployment Census. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 542 pp. $1.25.

1228. Edwards, Alba M.

The growth and significance of the white collar class. American Federationist, Jan., 1938.°

1229. Edwards, Alba M.

A social-economic grouping of the gainful workers of the United States. Gainful workers of 1930 in social-economic groups, by color nativity, age, and sex, and by industry, with comparative statistics for 1920 and 1910. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 264 pp. $0.25.

The occupations of gainful workers were arranged in the following major groups: 1. Professional persons; 2. Proprietors, managers, and officials; 3. Clerks and kindred workers; 4. Skilled workers and foremen; 5. Semi-skilled workers; 6. Unskilled workers. Three of these groups (2, 5, and 6) were further subdivided. Summary tables and discussion concerned the social-economic grouping by sex and occupation; by color-nativity, sex, and age; and by sex and color-nativity groups for divisions, states, and large cities. In the detailed tables for the total United States, a classification and per cent distribution

by social-economic groups is presented for gainful workers in each industry or service group by color-nativity and sex and by age and sex. The per cent distribution by age is also shown for each industry by social-economic group and sex.

1230. Götz, Josef.
Persons born in Bavaria, 1922-1935, according to the occupation and social status of their parents. (Die Geborenen in Bayern 1922 bis 1935 nach Beruf und sozialer Stellung der Eltern.) Zeitschrift des Bayerischen statistischen Landesamts 69(4):437-458. 1937.°

1231. Kolwey, Karl.
India in the light of the last census, with special reference to the religious sociological foundations. (Indien im Lichte der letzten Volkszählung, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung religionssoziologischer Grundlagen.) Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 147(4): 385-421. April, 1938.
Based on censuses of 1881, 1921, and 1931.

1232. Melvin, Bruce L.
Rural youth on relief. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, Research Monograph 11. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1937. 112 pp.
This analysis is based primarily on a survey of the residual relief load in October, 1935, in 304 counties scattered over the United States. Ch. 1 considers the number and geographical distribution of rural youth in relief households; Ch. 2, changes in the number, Oct., 1933-Oct., 1935; Ch. 3, personal characteristics (age, color, sex, marital status, and whether head of a household); Ch. 4, education; Ch. 5, occupations; and Ch. 6, youth programs of emergency agencies.

1233. Molinari, Alessandro.
The structure of the Italian rural population and the new agricultural figures observed in the Eighth Census. (La struttura della popolazione rurale italiana e le nuove figure agricole rilevate nell'VIII censimento.) Bollettino mensile di statistica agraria e forestale (Roma) 10(10):721-754. Oct., 1937.°

1234. Schuler, E. A.
Social status and farm tenure - attitudes and social conditions of corn belt and cotton belt farmers. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Social Research Report No. IV. Washington, 1938. 253 pp.
This study is based on detailed schedules secured from tenants in selected counties in the North and South, the latter considered separately for whites and Negroes. Ch. VI, pp. 177-189, considers "Moves and migrations: how often and how far?".

1235. Sweden. Statistika Centralbyrån.
Population census of Dec. 31, 1930. VII:2. Population by occupation, income, and wealth. (Folkräkningen den 31 December 1930. VII. Fölkmangden efter yrke, inkomst och förmögenhet: 2 avd.) Stockholm, 1937. 303 pp. Kr. 2.10. [B s.i. 1937(4).]

1236. Tagliacarne, Guglielmo.
The military population of Italy and its territorial distribution according to the censuses. (La popolazione militare italiana e la sua distribuzione territoriale attraverso i censimenti.) Giornale degli economisti e rivista di statistica 53(3):222-241. March, 1938.

1237. Taylor, Carl C., et al.
Disadvantaged classes in American agriculture. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Social Research Report No. VIII. Washington, 1938. 124 pp.
"This more or less impressionistic study of the 'sore spots' in American rural life was made to reveal in broad outline the major factors that tend to reduce approximately one-third of the farm population of the nation to submarginal standards of living." Ch. 2, "Hired farm laborers", contains an analysis of migratory agricultural labor. Ch. 5, "Migrating farm families", describes the general trends, areas of outmigration, migration 1920-1930, and migration to and from farms, 1930-1935.

1238. U. S. Employment Service.
Survey of employment service information. Analysis of the characteristics of more than 4,000,000 applicants in the active file inventory, November 1937 and of placements during the period from April 1, 1937, to February 1, 1938. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1938. 142 pp. $0.20.
Including industrial, occupational, and racial characteristics, and age, in

comparison with the total working population in 1930.

1239. U. S. Public Health Service. Division of Public Health Methods. National Institute of Health.
Families classified by occupational class of head. Preliminary Reports, Population Series, Bulletin No. 3. Washington, 1938. 29 pp.
Occupational distribution according to twelve major groups of the heads of families enumerated in the National Health Survey. For reference to some previous publications on the Survey, see 4(2): Titles 766 and 869.

1240. Vergottini, Mario de.
The Italian population according to type of economic activity, April 21, 1936. (La popolazione italiana secondo le attività economiche al 21 aprile XIV.) Economia italiana, pp. 516-520. 1937.
Brief comments on various series of data. [B.e.i. May-Aug., 1937.]

1241. Wendt, Laura.
Census classifications and Social Security categories. Social Security Bulletin 1(4):3-12. April, 1938.
The occupational distribution from the U. S. Census of 1930 is redistributed into the Social Security categories of self-employed and employees, and of exempted pursuits (agriculture, domestic service, casual labor, public service, and nonprofit organizations), occupations covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, workers 65 years of age and over, and covered occupations.

[See also Titles 893, 904, 921, 923-925, 934, 965, 972, 978-981, 1049, 1089, 1123, 1135, 1141-1143, 1203-1205, 1222, 1224, 1247, 1254, 1272.]

Racial and National

1242. Abraham, J. C.
Report on Nyasaland natives in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia. Zomba, Nyasaland, Govt. Printer, 1937. 65 pp. 2s. 6d.
A report on the general conditions under which Nyasaland natives are employed. [I.L.R. 37(3).]

1243. Boas, Franz.
The mind of primitive man. Revised Edition. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1938. 285 pp. $2.75.

1244. Boteni, V.
Minorities in Transylvania. (Les Minorités en Transylvanie.) Paris, A. Pedone, 1938. 280 pp.°

1245. Campenhout, Em. van.
Demography of the native population of the Belgian Congo. (Démographie de la population indigène au Congo Belge.) Bulletin mensuel, Office international d'hygiène publique, 30(2):375-381. Feb., 1938.
By regions, based on demographic inquiries by doctors and medical missionaries.

1246. Chmelař, Josef.
National minorities in Central Europe. (Les Minorités nationales en Europe centrale.) Paris, A. Pedone, 1938. 124 pp.°

1247. Congrès juif mondial.
The economic situation of Jews in the world. Vol. 1. The economic situation of Jewish minorities. First Part. Austria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Estonia, Greece, Upper Silesia, Hungary, Iraq, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia. (La Situation économique des juifs dans le monde. Volume 1: La Situation économique des minorités juives. Première partie: Autriche, Bulgarie, Dantzig, Esthonie, Grèce, Haute-Silésie, Hongrie, Irak, Lettonie, Pologne, Turquie, Yougoslavie.) Paris, 1938. 327 pp. Fr. 35.00.°

1248. Daniel, G. H.
Changes in the racial character of the population of the Llandebie district. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland 67: 143-155. Jan.-June, 1937.°

1249. Deutsches Ausland-Institut.
Yearbook for the theory of the kinship group among Germans abroad. (Jahrbuch für auslandsdeutsche Sippenkunde.) Jahrgang 2. Stuttgart, Weinbrenner und Söhne, 1937. 231 pp.
The following articles are included:
Gross, Walter. German race policy abroad. (Das Ausland und die deutsche Rassenpolitik.)
Mayer, Kurt. The theory of the kinship group among Germans abroad as developed in the Third Reich. (Auslandsdeutsche Sippenkunde im Dritten Reich.)
Hohlfeld, Johannes. The motive for emigration as a genealogically decisive factor. (Das Auswanderungsmotiv als

genealogisches Schicksal.)

Helbok, Adolf. Genealogy and settlement history in foreign areas settled by Germans. (Stammeskunde und Siedlungsgeschichte im auslandsdeutschen Raum.)

Burgdörfer, Friedrich. The course of fertility in Germany and among Germans in foreign countries. (Geburtenbewegung im Deutschen Reich und bei den Auslandsdeutschen.)

Hermann, Albert. Population biology and racial theory among the Burzenland Saxons with special reference to the inhabitants of Transylvania. (Volksbiologie und Rassenkunde der Burzenländer Sachsen mit Ausblick auf die Siebenbürger überhaupt.)

Stumpp, Karl. Index of family names occurring in the Evangelical Lutheran German parishes of Bessarabia. (Verzeichnis der in den evangelischen lutherischen deutschen Gemeinden Bessarabiens vorkommenden Familiennamen.)

Fischer, Otto. Social biological questions concerning German population groups overseas. (Sozialbiologische Fragen überseeischer deutscher Volksgruppen.)

Howaldt, Heinz. Emigration from the Frisian island of Amrum to America. (Die Auswanderung von der Frieseninsel Amrum nach Amerika.)

Schmidt, Werner. German blood among the Boers. (Deutsches Blut im Burentum.) [B.d.S. 34(1).]

1250. Drascher, Wahrhold.

The racial question in the Union of South Africa. (Zur Rassenfrage in der Südafrikanischen Union.) Zeitschrift für Geopolitik 15(1):13-18. Jan., 1938.°

1251. Erbe, Helmut.

The Huguenots in Germany. (Die Hugenotten in Deutschland.) Volkslehre und Nationalitätenrecht in Geschichte und Gegenwart 2(1). Essen, Essener Verlagsanstalt, 1937. 296 pp. M. 5.00.°

1252. Fittbogen, Gottfried.

What every German should know about the Germans at the borders and in foreign countries. (Was jeder Deutsche vom Grenz- und Auslanddeutschtum wissen muss.) München, R. Oldenburg, 1937. 245 pp. M. 2.40.

With reference to the Germans in the German-speaking area, especially in the succession states, and those outside the major German linguistic area, both in Europe and in colonies outside Europe. [A.f.B. 8(2).]

1253. Harmsen, Hans.

German-Austria, part of the German Empire. (Deutsch-Österreich, Teil des deutschen Volksreiches.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(2):81-83. April, 1938.

Summary of population statistics.

1254. Harmsen, Hans.

Questions of the welfare of the Germans in Woiwodina. (Volksgesundheitsfragen des Deutschtums in der Woiwodina.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8 (1):77-80. Jan., 1938.

Occupational distribution, vital statistics, causes of death, etc., based on Yugoslavian statistics.

1255. Hartshorne, Richard.

Racial maps of the United States. The Geographical Review 28(2):276-288. April, 1938.

A series of maps, with discussion, of the distribution of Negroes, Mexicans, Indians, Orientals, all colored races, and foreign-born whites.

1256. Holmes, S. J.

The Negro's struggle for survival. A study in human ecology. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1937. 296 pp. $3.00.

After a general discussion of the interracial struggle for existence, the growth of the Negro population is traced from 1850 through 1930. Separate chapters, based on the U. S. census and vital statistics, are devoted to the intrinsic rate of natural increase of the Negro population, the trend of Negro mortality, infant mortality, and the birth rate. The most detailed discussion is given to the selective action of disease (over one-third of the total text). The final chapters concern the possibility of the absorption of the Negro into the general population and the biological effects of Negro migration.

1257. Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica.

Italians in Yugoslavia. (Gli italiani in Jugoslavia.) Notiziario demografico 11(4):71. April, 1938.

Families of Italian origin in Canada according to the number of children. (Le famiglie di origine italiana nel

Canadà secondo il numero dei figli.) Ibid. 11(4):71-72. April, 1938.

1258. Jaray, G.-L.
The native population of North America in the 16th century and the native policy of France. (La population indigène de l'Amérique septentrionale au XVIe siècle et la politique indigène de la France.) Revue d'histoire économique et sociale 23(3). 1936-1937.°

1259. Kübler, Fritz.
Germans in Bolivia. (Deutsche in Bolivien.) Deutsches Ausland-Institut, Stuttgart. Neue Reihe Veröffentlichungen, Bd. 4. Stuttgart, Strecker und Schröder, 1936. 91 pp.

1260. Lind, Andrew W.
An island community; ecological succession in Hawaii. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1938. 337 pp.°

1261. MacCrone, Ian D.
Race attitudes in South Africa; historical, experimental and psychological studies. New York, Published on behalf of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, by the Oxford University Press, 1937. 328 pp.
There is considerable material on European expansion and colonization, the frontier, and interracial cohabitation and marriage, although the main emphasis is placed on racial attitudes and their measurement.

1262. Melezin, A.
The Jewish population of Warsaw. Wiadomości geograficzne 15(3-4):94-98. 1937.
In Polish. [C.G.P. 1(4).]

1263. Muntendorf, Otto.
The threat of race suicide. (Voldstod droht.) Teplitz-Schönau, Verlag Buchdruckerei Wächter, 1937. 136 pp. Kč. 10.
This volume is the first of a series on population policy to be published by the Society of the Germans in Czechoslovakia. It discusses the numerical decline of the Germans in Czechoslovakia, due to the decline of the birth rate. [A.f.B. 8(2).]

1264. Roucek, Joseph S.
American Danes. Baltic and Scandinavian Countries 4(1):30-38. Jan., 1938.°

1265. Schittenhelm, Franz.
The Hungarian Germans in figures. (Das ungarländische Deutschtum in Zahlen.) Nation und Staat 11(3):162-171. Dec., 1937.
According to the official Hungarian statistics, since 1800. [B.d.S. 34(1).]

1266. Schöps, Erich.
The development of the Germans in the Zips linguistic island, 1880-1930. (Die Entwicklung des Deutschtums in der Zipser Sprachinsel 1880-1930.) Ackermann aus Böhmen 5(9-10):417-423; (11-12): 516-524. 1937.°

1267. Schwidetzky, Ilse.
The status of research in race theory. East Germany and Poland. (Der Stand der rassenkundlichen Erforschung Ostdeutschlands und Polens.) Deutsche Monatshefte in Polen 4(6):209-222. Dec., 1937.°

1268. Stanglica, Franz.
The settlement of Upper Austrians in German Mokra in the eighteenth century. (Die Ansiedlung von Oberösterreichern in Deutsch-Mokra im 18. Jahrhundert.) Deutsches Archiv für Landes- und Volksforschung 1(4). Nov., 1937.°

1269. Tizzano, Antonio.
The acclimatization of the white race in the tropics. (Sull'acclimatizatione delle razza bianca ai tropici.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):56-57. March, 1938.
Based on H. Werner's study in Deutsches Ärzteblatt, May 8, 1937.

1270. Vergottini, Mario de.
Vital statistics of Italians in Australia, 1934-1936. (Il movimento naturale degli italiani in Australia, 1934-36.) Notiziario demografico 11(3):53-55. March, 1938.
Marriages and births among Italians in Buenos Aires. (Matrimoni e nascite degli italiani a Buenos Aires.) Ibid. 11(5):92-94. May, 1937.

1271. Winter, P. I. van.
The Dutch in the South African Republic. (De Nederlanders in de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.) Nederlandsche Historiebladen (Antwerp) 1(1):55-80. 1938.°

1272. Work, Monroe, Editor.
Negro year book: An annual encyclopedia of the Negro, 1937-38. 9th Edition. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Negro Year Book Publishing Co., 1937. 575 pp.

Contains statistics on Negro population, occupations, and mortality.

[See also Titles 881, 885, 895, 904, 908, 914, 915, 918, 924, 925, 999, 1068, 1077, 1080, 1089, 1101, 1111, 1123, 1174, 1178, 1184, 1289.]

Physical and Mental

1273. Faris, R. E. L.
Demography of urban psychotics with special reference to schizophrenia. American Sociological Review 3(2):203-209. April, 1938.
The characteristics considered are age, marital status, economic status, nativity, and type of area where the patient formerly lived.
The following article, by Maurice H. Krout, "A note on Dunham's contribution to the ecology of functional psychoses" (ibid. 3(2):209-212. April, 1938), criticizes some of Faris's interpretations.

1274. Fisher, R. A., and Gray, H.
Inheritance in man. Boas's data studied by the method of analysis of variance. Annals of Eugenics 8(1):74-93. Oct., 1937.
An analysis of variance is made on several physical measurements for 752 Sicilian children for whom Boas published data in his "Materials for the study of inheritance in man" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1928). The analysis indicates that it is not improbable that there was considerable misstatement of paternity and that total variability in head measurements was due to systematic discrepancies in measurements taken. The general conclusion is that "the accuracy of all the head measurements published does seem open to very serious suspicion".

1275. Goldschmidt, Richard.
"Progressive heredity" and "anticipation". The possibility of a genetic explanation for certain odd hereditary phenomena observed in man. Journal of Heredity 29(4):140-142. April, 1938.

1276. Schade, H.
The frequency of feeblemindedness in a closed peasant population, secured in connection with a census of hereditary characteristics. (Die Häufigkeit des Schwachsinns in einer geschlossenen bäuerlichen Bevölkerung, erhoben bei einer erbbiologischen Bestandsaufnahme.) Zeitschrift für induktive Abstammungs- und Vererbungslehre 73:577-579. 1937.°

1277. Stiasny, H., and Generales, K. D. J., Jr.
Hereditary disease and fertility. (Erbkrankheit und Fertilität.) Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke, 1937. 163 pp.°

[See also Titles 904, 1050, 1059, 1074, 1079, 1133, 1256, 1269, 1288, 1289, 1306, 1347.]

IX: POLICY

1278. Biagi, Bruno.
Demographic policy. (Politica demografica.) Le assicurazioni sociali 13 (6):889-899. Nov.-Dec., 1937.
A summary of Italian policies.

1279. Bonifacio, G.
The duty of the Italian race. A demographic analysis. (Il diritto della stirpe italica. Analisi demografica.) Trieste, C. U. Trani, 1937. 92 pp. L. 5.00.°

1280. Burgdörfer, Friedrich.
A conversation with Mussolini on population policy. (Bevölkerungspolitisches Gespräch mit Mussolini.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(2):117-120. April, 1938.

1281. Busteed, John.
The problem of population. Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, 19th Session, 1936-1937.°

1282. D'Elia, Eugenio.
Family loans granted by the provincial administrations, July 1, 1937-January 31, 1938. (Prestiti familiari concessi dalle amministrazioni provinciali dal 1° luglio 1937-XV a tutto il 31 gennaio 1938-XVI.) Notiziario demografico 11 (4):69-70. April, 1938.

1283. Eichweber, Erich.
The question of the reemphasis on the agricultural element of Germany. Developmental tendencies of public measures. (Zur Frage einer Reagrarisierung Deutschlands. Entwicklungstendenzen staat-

liche Massnahmen.) Köln, Orthen, 1937. 95 pp.

From the standpoint of population policy. [B.d.S. 34(3).]

1284. Făcăoaru, I.

A critical comparison of the sterilization laws of Finland and Germany. (Privire critică asupra legii finlandeze de sterilizare în comparaţie ai legea germană.) Buletin eugenic şi biopolitic 8 (10-12):339-354. Oct.-Dec., 1937.

1285. Garnett, W. E.

Virginia's marginal population - a state challenge. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association, pp. 13-16. 1937.°

1286. Germany. Reichsminister der Finanzen.

The sixth administrative regulation concerning the order for the granting of aid to children in large families, Aug. 31, 1937. (Sechste Durchführungsbestimmungen zur Verordnung über die Gewährung von Kinderbeihilfen an kinderreiche Familien (Sechste KFVDB). Vom 31. August 1937.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(2):132-141. April, 1938.

The seventh administrative regulation, as of March 13, 1938, is reproduced in the same issue, pp. 142-144.

1287. Glass, D. V.

Population policies and their results in various countries. (Befolkningspolitiken och dess resultat i olika länder.) Sunt förnuft (10). 1937.°

1288. Gray, J. L.

The nation's intelligence. London, Watts and Co., 1936. 154 pp.

The assumptions of the hereditary superiority of the upper economic and social classes and the eugenic concern over the greater reproduction of the poor are challenged through an analysis of the nature, construction, results, and meaning of intelligence tests and a study of the research on twins.

1289. Haldane, J. B. S.

Heredity and politics. New York, W. W. Norton and Co., 1938. 202 pp.

The first three chapters contain a discussion of human inequality, an explanation of the principles of human heredity as illustrated by certain hereditary abnormalities, a discussion of the origin of hereditary diseases by mutation, and a critique of the possibilities of negative eugenics. The remaining three chapters concern differential fertility and positive eugenics, the nature of racial differences, and the race problem and race mixture as biological phenomena.

1290. Hellmer-Wullen, H. v.

Proposals concerning American population policy. (Vorschläge zur Amerikanischen Bevölkerungspolitik.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):68-70. Jan., 1938.

With reference to the program of the American Eugenics Society.

1291. Hitier, H.

Concerning family allowances. (A propos des allocations familiales.) L'Agriculture pratique 102(8):263 ff. Feb. 19, 1938.

Argument for modification of the law granting family allowances to farmers, because of its failure to stop the rural exodus. [A.E.L. 12(5).]

1292. Hofsten, Nils v.

Sterilization in Sweden. Eugenics Review 29(4):257-260. Jan., 1938.

Data on operations performed in 1935.

1293. Holm, Kurt.

The hygiene of housing in large cities - a problem in population policy. (Grossstädtische Wohnhygiene - ein bevölkerungspolitisches Problem.) Deutscher öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst 3(18A):725-735. Dec. 20, 1937.°

1294. Jancke, Herbert.

Mothers' allowances for large families. A commentary concerning the decrees governing the allotment of maternal aid to large families and the regulations for putting them into effect. (Kinderbeihilfen für kinderreiche Familien. Kommentar zu der Verordnung über die Gewährung von Kinderbeilhilfen an kinderreiche Familien und die dazu ergangenen Durchführungsbestimmungen.) Berlin, Reinhold Kühn in Komm., 1937. 172 pp. M. 4.00.

1295. Jensen, Arne H.

The population question in Denmark. (Befolknings-Spørgsmaalet i Danmark.) København, Branner, 1937. 221 pp. Kr. 4.00.°

1296. Journal of Heredity.

Baltic eugenics. Journal of Heredity

29(3):99-100. March, 1938.
Including a summary of the sterilization law adopted in Estonia in 1937.

1297. Kopp, Marie E.
Marriage counselling in European countries, its present status and trends. Journal of Heredity 29(4):153-160. April, 1938.
In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France.

1298. Kurzweil, H.
Problems of population policy in Austria. (Aufgaben der Bevölkerungspolitik in Österreich.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):52-58. Jan., 1938.
A lecture delivered at the University of Graz, surveying the demographic situation in western Europe, outlining the measures taken to increase the birth rate in Germany, and suggesting reforms for Austria.

1299. Lionaes, A.
The Norwegian population problem from the social point of view. (Norska befolkningsproblemet i social belysning.) Arbetets Kvinnor, No. 4, 1937.[S.I.d.s.]

1300. Livi, Livio.
An analysis of foreign legislation in the demographic field. (Uno sguardo alla legislazione straniera nel campo demografico.) Economia 21(1):3-15. Jan., 1938.
The situation in the middle of 1937 is described for countries in which the birth rate is above the minimum necessary to secure an increase of the population (Roumania, Portugal, Bulgaria, Spain, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Netherlands, and Hungary) and for countries in which the birth rate has decreased below the minimum necessary to maintain the population (Germany, Finland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Belgium, France, Estonia, Norway, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, and Sweden).

1301. Molnö, N.
The Swedish people decimated and degenerated. Population policy from the qualitative standpoint. (Svensa folket decimeras och degenereras. Befolkningspolitiken ur kvalitativ synpunkt.) Sveriges lärartidning (4). 1938.°

1302. Osborn, Frederick.
Implications of the new studies in population and psychology for the development of eugenic philosophy. Eugenical News, Nov., 1937.

1303. Osborn, Frederick.
Science and society. Plan Age 4(3): 61-73. March, 1937.
A summary of the development of scientific knowledge with respect to the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of population groups is followed by an evaluation of the possibilities of improving the environment and average genetic capacities.

1304. Ottesen-Jensen, Elise.
Sexual ignorance as a social problem in Norrland. (Sexuell okunnighet social nöd i Norrland.) Vår bostad (1). 1938.°

1305. Pfeil, Elisabeth.
Concerning the population question in England. (Zur Bevölkerungsfrage in England.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):62-67. Jan., 1938.

1306. Popenoe, Paul.
Intelligence, heredity, and selection. Journal of Heredity 29(2):61-62. Feb., 1938.

1307. Roubakine, Alexandre.
A contribution to the study of measures to raise the birth rate in Italy and Germany. (Contribution à l'étude des mesures pour relever la natalité en Italie et en Allemagne.) Revue d'hygiène, Oct.-Nov., 1937.°

1308. Schmitz, H. A.
Concerning congenital feeblemindedness in the sense of the law for the prevention of hereditarily diseased offspring. (Über den angeborenen Schwachsinn im Sinne des Gesetzes zur Verhütung erbkranken Nachwuchses.) Deutscher öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst 3(16A):645-656. Nov. 20, 1937.°

1309. Schuh, Willy.
Education in the service of race hygiene. (Erziehung im Dienste der Rassenhygiene.) Friedberg-Augsburg, Baur, 1937. 154 pp.
Eugenical education. [B.d.S. 34(1).]

1310. Steiner, Jesse F.
Japanese population policies. American Journal of Sociology 43(5):717-733. March, 1938.
The history of the birth control movement in Japan and of attitudes toward

abortion is sketched. Emigration and industrialization as methods of solving the problem of the pressure of population are discussed with reference to the contemporary political situation.

1311. Taschdjian, E.
The norm and its conception in biology with special reference to eugenics. Scientia 31(10):207-216. Oct., 1937.°

1312. Taylor, Carl C.
Constructive measures for dealing with the South's population problems. Washington, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1938. 23 pp. Mimeo.
Address before the Southern Sociological Society, 1938.

1313. Taylor, Carl C.
Human relations in land use planning. Washington, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1938. 15 pp. Mimeo.
Including the importance of demographic factors.

1314. Wells, H. G., et al.
Biology of the human race. Vol. 9, Science of Life series. London, Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1937. 205pp. 4s.
Includes an appraisal of eugenics. [Eugenics Review 29(4).]

1315. Zeck, Hans F.
Concerning the population question in France. (Zur Bevölkerungsfrage in Frankreich.) Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik 8(1):58-61. Jan., 1938.

[See also Titles 887, 897, 904, 1034, 1036, 1047, 1050, 1054, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1106, 1114, 1121, 1124-1126, 1136, 1142, 1157, 1203-1205, 1218, 1232, 1263.]

X: METHOD

1316. Allix, André.
A critical examination of the method of graphic representation of the dispersion of the rural habitat, proposed by A. Demangeon, based on a local example, the Lyon region. (Examen critique de la méthode de représentation graphique de la dispersion de l'habitat rural proposée par A. Demangeon, d'après un exemple local, la région lyonnaise.) Comptes rendus du Congrès international de géographie, Varsovie, 1934. Vol. 3, pp. 452-458. 1937.°

1317. Batson, Edward.
Notes on indices of the growth of population. South African Journal of Economics 5(4):487-488. Dec., 1937.
Suggested substitutes for the net reproduction rate as a measure of reproduction trends.

1318. Böhmert, Wilhelm.
What can statistics do concerning the clarification of the cancer problem? Report of the Commission on Cancer Statistics. (Was kann die Statistik zur Aufhellung des Krebsproblems tun? Bericht der Kommission für Krebsstatistik.) Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 5(4):335-346. Jan., 1938.
Statistics concerning cancer can be of great value not only in analyzing trends in death rates but also in discerning possible causal factors. The questionnaire suggested by the Commission is reproduced. Recommendations include making the use of a standard medical-economic-social questionnaire obligatory in the various countries, and publishing the age composition of the population, especially the proportion 40-59 years of age, for minor divisions.

1319. Bunle, Henri.
Rural population. Concerning the adoption of a definition suitable for international use. (La population rurale. Sur l'adoption d'une définition susceptible d'être internationalement adoptée.) Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 5(4):347-357. Jan., 1938.
A questionnaire was sent to the statistical bureaus of 35 countries; the definitions of "rural" used in the 29 countries responding are given in detail. Suggestions for an international definition were made by 16 countries. Various types of definitions are described, but no definite recommendations are made.

1320. Chiaro, Adolfo del.
Comparison between the census population and the population calculated on the basis of vital statistics for the first age groups. (Confronto tra popolazione censita e popolazione calcolata in base al movimento della popolazione per le prime classi di età.) Notiziario demografico 11(5):84-85. May, 1938. (Cont.)

For years 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, censuses of 1922, 1931, and 1936.

1321. Depoid, Pierre.
An index of marriage. (Un indice de nuptialité.) Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique 29(2):12-17. 1937.°

1322. Dufrénoy, J.
The statistical conception of degrees of freedom in biology. (Conception statistique de la liberté en biologie.) Journal de la Société de statistique de Paris 78(7-9):260-288. July-Sept., 1937.

1323. Gradmann, Robert.
Methods in settlement geography. (Zur siedlungsgeographischen Methodik.) Geographische Zeitschrift 43(10):353-361. 1937.°

1324. Heberle, Rudolf.
Procedures in migration research. Statistics of internal migration. (Verfahren der Wanderungsforschung. Statistik der Binnenwanderung.) Deutsches statistisches Zentralblatt 30(1):3-14. Jan., 1938.
Includes a general analysis of the purposes of migration research, a summary of common techniques of measurement, a critique of indirect and direct procedures, a description of the data secured through the German system and its deficiencies, and suggestions for the development of German migration statistics.

1325. Heek, F. van.
The calculation of population pressure in agrarian territories inclined to be self-supporting. Conférence hautes études internationales, 1937. 23 pp.°

1326. Huber, Michel.
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STATISTICS

[Qualifying notes are indicated by letters and source notes by numbers.]

Table 1. Population Growth /a /1
(Notes on page 202.)

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
North America					
U. S., Continental	4/'30	122,775	7/'37	129,257	0.71
Canada	6/'31	10,377	5/'37	11,120	1.18
Cuba	9/'31	3,962	6/'35	2/ 4,299	-
Dominican Republic	5/'35	1,480	12/'36	3/ 1,545	-
French West Indies	7/'31	4/ 506	1/'35	4/ 511	-
Guatemala	8/'21	2,005	12/'37	† 2,466	-
Haiti	'18	1,631	1/'36	4/† 3,003	-
Honduras	6/'30	854	11/'34	963	-
Jamaica (Br.)	4/'21	858	12/'36	† 1,139	-
Mexico	5/'30	16,553	6/'37	19,154	d/ 1.71
Nicaragua	1/'20	638	1/'35	4/† 850	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.)	12/'35	1,724	6/'37	1,774	d/ 1.97
Salvador	5/'30	1,438	12/'37	1,665	-
South America					
Argentina	6/'14	7,885	12/'37	† 12,762	-
Bolivia †	'00	1,816	'35	4/ 3,171	-
Brazil	9/'20	30,636	12/'36	e/† 42,395	-
Chile	11/'30	4/ 4,287	12/'37	4,597	0.99
Colombia †	11/'28	f/ 7,851	6/'38	9,033	-
Uruguay	10/'08	1,043	12/'37	† 2,093	-
Venezuela	12/'36	3,428	-	-	d/ 1.15
Europe					
Albania †	5/'30	1,003	12/'34	4/ 1,070	-
Austria	3/'34	6,760	12/'37	6,754	-0.02
Belgium	12/'30	8,092	12/'36	8,331	0.49
Bulgaria	12/'34	6,078	12/'37	6,319	1.30
Czechoslovakia	12/'30	4/ 14,730	6/'37	15,239	0.52
Denmark	11/'35	3,706	6/'37	3,749	d/ 0.86
Estonia	3/'34	1,126	1/'38	5/* 1,131	0.12
Finland /F	12/'30	3,463	12/'36	3,603	0.66
France /J	3/'36	41,906	6/'37	41,950	d/ 0.03
Germany /J /g	6/'33	65,218	12/'37	68,072	d/ 0.55
Greece	5/'28	6,205	12/'36	6,933	1.30
Hungary	12/'30	8,688	12/'37	9,035	0.56
Ireland	4/'36	2,966	6/'37	2,944	d/ -0.02
Italy /F	4/'36	42,445	4/'38	43,142	0.82
Latvia	2/'35	4/ 1,951	12/'37	1,971	0.36
Lithuania /h	9/'23	2,029	12/'37	2,550	-
Netherlands	12/'30	7,936	2/'38	8,651	1.21
Norway /J	12/'30	2,814	12/'37	2,908	0.47
Poland	12/'31	32,133	12/'37	34,534	1.21
Portugal	12/'30	6,826	12/'36	7,301	-
Roumania	12/'30	18,053	12/'37	19,646	1.22
Spain /J	12/'30	4/ 23,907	12/'35	24,849	0.78
Sweden	12/'35	6,251	12/'37	6,285	0.27
Switzerland /J	12/'30	4,058	12/'37	4,183	0.43
U.S.S.R.	12/'26	147,028	12/'34	4/†170,500	-

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
Europe (Cont.)					
United Kingdom	-	-	6/'37	47,288	-
England and Wales	4/'31	39,952	6/'37	41,031	0.43
Northern Ireland	2/'37	1,280	6/'37	1,281	d/ 0.17
Scotland	4/'31	4,843	6/'37	4,977	0.44
Yugoslavia	4/'31	13,934	12/'37	15,400	1.51
Asia					
British Malaya	4/'31	7/ 4,355	6/'35	4/ 4,578	-
Straits Settlements and Dependencies /i .	4/'31	1,114	6/'37	1,248	d/ 2.34
Fed. Malay States /i ..	4/'31	1,713	12/'37	2,053	-
Unfed. Malay States ...	4/'31	1,528	6/'37	1,725	-
Burma (Br.) /i	2/'31	14,667	-	-	-
Ceylon (Br.)	2/'31	5,313	12/'36	5,678	1.15
Formosa (Jap.)	10/'35	F/6/5,212	12/'35	J/6/5,316	d/ 2.56
French Indo-China †	7/'36	23,030	-	-	-
Cochin China †	7/'36	4,616	-	-	-
Hong Kong (Br.)	3/'31	841	6/'36	988	d/ 3.04
India (Br.) /i	2/'31	352,786	2/'36	371,034	-
Burma	2/'31	14,667 } ..	6/'35	2/278,095	-
Other British Provs. ..	2/'31	256,808 }			-
Indian States	2/'31	81,311	-	-	-
Iraq †	10/'34	3,561	-	-	-
Japan	10/'35	69,254	9/'37	71,253	d/ 1.45
Korea (Jap.)	10/'35	F/ 22,899	12/'35	J/6/21,891	d/ 1.69
Kwantung (Jap.) /k	10/'35	F/ 1,657	12/'35	J/6/ 1,621	d/ 4.53
Lebanon (Fr. Mand.)	1/'32	† 855	-	-	-
Netherlands Indies	10/'30	60,727	-	-	d/ 2.11
Java and Madura	10/'30	41,718	-	-	d/ 1.79
Outer Provinces	10/'30	19,008	-	-	d/ 2.86
Palestine (Br. Mand.) ..	11/'31	1,036	6/'37	1,383	5.31
Philippines (U.S.)	12/'18	10,315	6/'37	† 13,439	-
Portuguese India	'31	580	'32	1/ 585	-
Siam	5/'37	14,465	-	-	d/ 2.96
Turkey	10/'35	16,158	-	-	d/ 2.13
Africa					
Egypt	3/'37	4/ 15,905	-	-	d/ 1.12
Union of South Africa ..	5/'36	9,589	6/'37	9,797	-
Europeans	5/'36	7/ 2,004	6/'37	7/ 2,044	d/ 1.86
Natives	5/'36	7/ 7,585	6/'37	7/ 7,754	-
Belgian Congo †	12/'36	10,047	-	-	-
British Cols. and Mands.					
Basutoland †	5/'36	562	-	-	-
Cameroons †	4/'31	770	'36	826	-
Gold Coast †	4/'31	2,870	6/'36	3,269	-
Kenya †	3/'31	3,025	12/'36	3,262	-
Nigeria †	4/'31	19,158	'36	19,365	-
Northern Rhodesia † ...	5/'31	1,345	12/'35	1,378	-
Nyasaland †	4/'31	4/ 1,603	12/'36	1,623	-
Sierra Leone †	4/'31	4/ 1,768	12/'35	1,890	-
Southern Rhodesia † ...	4/'31	1,109	12/'35	1,289	-
Tanganyika †	6/'31	5,064	12/'36	5,147	-
Uganda †	5/'31	3,553	12/'35	3,661	-
French Cols. and Mands.					
Algeria	3/'36	7,235	-	-	d/2.00
Europeans	3/'36	8/ 987	-	-	d/ 1.39
Natives	3/'36	8/ 6,257	-	-	d/ 2.12

Table 1. Population Growth (Continued)

Country /b	Last Census		Last Official Estimate		Annual Postcensal Per Cent Rate of Growth /c
	Date	Population (thousands)	Date	Population (thousands)	
Africa (Cont.)					
Fr.Cols. & Mands. (Cont.)					
Cameroons †	6/'36	2,389	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa †	7/'36	3,423	-	-	-
French Morocco †	3/'36	6,296	-	-	-
French West Africa † ..	3/'36	14,703	-	-	-
Madagascar & Deps.	7/'36	3,798	-	-	d/ 0.21
Togoland †	7/'36	736	-	-	-
Tunis	3/'36	2,608	-	-	d/ 1.58
Italian Cols. and Deps.					
Eritrea †	4/'31	9/ 598	-	-	-
Libya † /F	4/'36	889	-	-	-
Somaliland † /m	4/'31	1,022	-	-	-
Portuguese Colonies					
Angola †	'34	3,225	-	-	-
Mozambique †	'30	3,996	-	-	-
Oceania					
Australia /n	6/'33	6,630	12/'37	6,867	0.78
New Zealand	3/'36	10/ 1,573	8/'37	10/ 1,591	d/ 1.12

Table 2. Birth Rates /1
(Notes on page 203.)

Country	Live Births per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
North America							
U. S.,Continental ...	h/ 22.5	h/ 19.7	h/2/17.2	17.1	16.9	2/ 16.7	2/ 17.0
Canada /h	27.4	24.1	21.4	20.5	20.3	20.0	-
Guatemala †	a/ 42.9	45.2	42.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.3
Jamaica (Br.)	36.4	36.1	33.0	31.2	33.6	† 32.3	-
Mexico †	a/ 31.9	36.7	41.9	41.2	41.3	38.9	39.9
Puerto Rico (U.S.) †.	38.3	36.5	d/3/41.1	4/ 39.8	-	-	-
Salvador	45.3	45.1	41.0	40.2	38.7	42.1	40.1
South America							
Argentina /h	32.8	† 30.4	† 26.5	† 25.3	† 25.0	† 24.4	† 24.0
Chile	39.4	41.6	34.0	33.8	34.1	34.6	33.5
Colombia †	26.6	30.0	e/ 28.6	-	31.0	28.5	27.1
Uruguay †	25.8	24.7	21.6	20.6	20.4	19.8	-
Venezuela /h	a/ 29.8	30.9	28.5	28.3	28.6	32.7	-
Europe							
Austria	22.2	17.6	14.4	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.8
Belgium	20.4	18.6	16.8	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.1
Bulgaria	39.0	33.1	29.3	30.1	26.3	25.7	23.9
Czechoslovakia	27.1	23.2	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.4	17.2
Denmark	22.3	19.4	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.8	18.0
Estonia	19.6	17.6	16.5	15.4	15.9	16.1	16.1
Finland /i	24.7	22.5	19.5	19.1	19.6	19.2	-
France	19.3	18.2	16.5	16.2	15.3	15.0	14.7
Germany /i	22.1	18.4	16.6	18.0	18.9	19.0	18.8
Greece † /h	23.0	30.2	29.5	31.2	28.3	28.0	-
Hungary	29.4	26.0	22.4	21.9	21.2	20.5	20.2
Ireland	20.3	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.2

Country	Live Births per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Europe (Cont.)							
Italy	29.7	26.8	23.8	23.4	23.3	22.4	22.7
Latvia	22.1	20.7	18.3	17.2	17.6	18.1	17.7
Lithuania	a/ 28.3	28.1	25.4	24.7	23.3	24.1	22.2
Netherlands	25.7	23.2	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.2	19.8
Norway	22.2	18.0	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.8	15.3
Poland †	b/ 35.1	32.2	27.6	26.5	26.1	26.2	24.9
Portugal	33.2	31.2	29.1	28.4	28.4	28.3	27.0
Roumania	37.9	35.2	32.9	32.4	30.7	31.5	30.8
Spain	29.8	28.5	26.9	26.2	25.6	-	-
Sweden	19.1	15.9	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.3
Switzerland	19.5	17.6	16.4	16.2	16.0	15.6	15.0
United Kingdom	20.4	17.2	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3
England and Wales	19.9	16.5	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9
Northern Ireland	23.1	21.2	19.8	19.2	19.2	20.0	19.8
Scotland	23.0	19.9	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.6
Yugoslavia	35.0	34.2	31.8	31.5	29.8	28.9	-
Asia							
British Malaya †	-	-	-	5/37.1	5/ 37.8	5/ 40.4	-
Straits Settlements & Deps. †	a/ 31.4	37.5	39.8	40.6	41.7	44.3	42.1
Fed. Malay States †	26.6	32.7	34.9	35.4	35.9	38.7	37.8
Unfed. Malay States †	-	-	36.5	36.6	37.3	39.5	38.1
Burma (Br.) † /h	28.4	26.8	28.8	29.2	31.6	-	-
Ceylon (Br.)	39.2	40.4	36.9	37.2	34.4	34.1	-
Formosa (Jap.) †	42	44	45.1	45.0	45.3	43.8	-
French Indo-China							
Cochin China † /k	-	-	g/6/36.8	6/38.8	6/ 36.7	-	-
Hong Kong (Br.) †	-	-	-	8/22.1	-	-	-
India, Brit. Prov. † /h /m	32.7	33.3	34.4	33.7	34.9	35.4	-
Japan /n	34.6	33.5	31.6	29.9	31.6	29.9	-
Korea (Jap.) †	34.3	35.2	29.0	28.0	28.0	27.1	-
Kwantung (Jap.) † /o	-	9/ 26.9	9/ 24.9	9/23.8	9/ 23.5	-	-
Netherlands Indies							
Java and Madura † /p	-	-	g/3/28.0	7/28.5	10/26.9	-	-
Palestine (Br. Mand.) /q	b/ 43.9	47.3	44.6	41.6	45.2	44.9	41.6
Philippines (U.S.) †	34.3	35.6	35.4	34.6	35.1	36.6	-
Africa							
Egypt	43.0	44.4	43.2	42.6	41.9	45.0	-
Union of South Africa /r	27.1	25.9	24.2	23.4	24.5	24.2	25.1
Br. Cols. & Mands.							
Uganda † /11	-	c/ 29.2	27.6	26.1	26.4	26.4	-
Fr. Cols. & Mands.							
Algeria †							
Europeans	-	-	f/3/23.1	10/22.3	-	-	-
Natives	-	-	f/3/33.6	10/33.1	-	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /n	23.9	21.0	16.9	16.4	16.6	17.1	17.4
New Zealand /n	22.2	19.7	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.6	17.3

Table 3. Death Rates /1
(Notes on page 203.)

Country	Deaths per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
North America							
U. S., Continental ...	h/ 11.8	h/ 11.8	h/2/10.9	11.0	10.9	11.5	2/ 11.2
Canada /h	11.2	11.1	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.7	-
Guatemala †	a/ 19.8	22.0	22.7	26.5	23.1	20.9	20.7
Jamaica (Br.)	23.4	19.4	18.0	17.1	17.7	† 17.4	-
Mexico †	a/ 25.5	25.6	24.1	22.5	22.0	22.4	23.8
Puerto Rico (U.S.) ...	21.0	21.7	20.3	18.9	18.0	-	-
Salvador	23.9	23.7	23.0	24.5	24.2	20.7	20.5
South America							
Argentina /h	14.6	† 13.5	† 12.1	† 11.6	† 13.0	† 11.8	† 11.8
Chile	30.3	25.8	24.7	26.8	25.0	25.3	24.0
Colombia †	13.8	14.0	14.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	13.9
Uruguay †	11.5	10.8	10.4	10.0	10.6	9.7	-
Venezuela /h	a/ 19.2	19.4	18.0	18.5	16.9	17.9	-
Europe							
Austria	15.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	13.6	13.2	13.5
Belgium	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.7
Bulgaria	20.8	17.9	15.5	14.1	14.6	14.2	13.4
Czechoslovakia	16.1	15.3	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.3	13.3
Finland /i	15.1	14.8	13.4	13.1	12.7	13.8	13.0
France	17.2	16.8	15.7	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.0
Germany /i	13.3	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.8	11.8	11.7
Greece † /h	16.5	16.6	16.5	15.0	14.9	15.2	-
Hungary	19.9	17.0	15.8	14.5	15.3	14.2	14.2
Ireland	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.2	14.0	14.4	15.3
Italy	17.3	16.0	14.1	13.3	13.9	13.7	14.0
Latvia	14.8	14.8	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.3
Lithuania	a/ 16.4	16.2	14.6	14.5	13.9	13.3	13.1
Netherlands	10.4	9.9	8.9	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.8
Norway	11.5	11.0	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.4
Poland †	b/ 17.3	16.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.0
Portugal	20.4	18.4	17.0	16.6	17.1	16.4	16.0
Roumania	23.0	21.2	20.6	20.7	21.1	19.8	19.3
Spain	20.2	17.9	16.2	15.9	15.5	-	-
Sweden	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.0
Switzerland	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.3	12.1	11.4	11.3
United Kingdom	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.6
England and Wales ...	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4
Northern Ireland	15.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	14.4	14.2	15.1
Scotland	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.9
Yugoslavia	20.2	20.0	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.0	-
Asia							
British Malaya †	-	-	-	5/ 23.4	5/22.3	5/22.0	-
Straits Settlements & Deps. †	a/ 28.3	30.7	24.7	26.5	25.1	24.9	22.4
Fed. Malay States † .	24.7	27.4	19.9	21.4	19.9	19.2	19.9
Unfed. Malay States †	-	-	21.4	23.4	22.9	23.1	20.8
Burma (Br.) † /h	21.0	20.9	18.4	19.9	19.5	-	-
Ceylon (Br.)	27.8	25.1	24.7	22.9	36.6	21.8	-
Formosa (Jap.) †	24	22	20.6	20.7	20.3	19.9	-
French Indo-China Cochin China † /k ...	-	-	6/g/23.7	6/ 23.6	6/25.3	-	-
Hong Kong (Br.) †	-	-	-	8/ 20.9	-	-	-
India, British Prov. † /h /m	26.0	24.3	23.5	24.9	23.6	22.6	-
Japan /n	21.8	19.3	17.9	18.1	16.8	17.5	-
Korea (Jap.) †	19.7	20.3	19.0	18.1	18.8	18.6	-

Country	Deaths per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Asia (Cont.)							
Kwantung (Jap.) † /o	-	9/ 17.9	9/ 15.5	9/ 15.1	9/ 15.4	-	-
Netherlands Indies							
Java & Madura † /p .	9/ 19.8	9/ 18.4	9/ 18.3	9/ 19.2	9/ 19.6	-	-
Palestine(Br.Mand.)/q	b/ 23.4	23.7	20.9	21.8	18.6	16.1	18.9
Philippines (U.S.) †	18.9	19.7	18.5	18.5	19.5	18.0	-
Africa							
Egypt	25.4	26.2	27.6	28.1	26.7	29.4	-
Union of S. Africa /r	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.6	9.6	10.0
Br. Cols. and Mands.							
Uganda † /11	-	c/ 22.1	20.0	20.6	20.7	19.6	-
Fr. Cols. and Mands.							
Algeria							
Europeans	-	-	f/3/14.2	10/14.2	-	-	-
Natives	-	-	f/3/16.6	10/17.1	-	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /n	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4
New Zealand /n	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.7	9.1

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates /1
(Notes on page 204.)

Country	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
North America							
U. S., Continental ..	g/ 74	g/ 68	g/ 59	60	56	57	2/ 54
Canada /g	98	93	75	72	71	66	-
Guatemala †	-	-	e/3/ 97	3/ 105	-	-	-
Jamaica (Br.)	176	160	143	132	138	131	-
Mexico †	a/ 223	173	135	134	125	140	-
Puerto Rico (U.S.) †	-	-	d/4/129	4/ 113	-	-	-
Salvador †	-	b/ 140	140	136	132	151	-
South America							
Argentina /g	116	113	94	97	107	97	101
Chile †	265	229	248	262	251	252	241
Colombia †	-	-	f/5/146	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	105	98	100	96	102	92	-
Venezuela † /g	-	b/6/149	150	158	137	135	-
Europe							
Austria	a/ 136	117	99	92	99	93	-
Belgium	100	95	82	96	77	79	80
Bulgaria	156	147	147	131	154	144	149
Czechoslovakia	155	147	130	128	123	124	122
Denmark	82	82	71	64	71	67	66
Estonia	a/ 107	106	95	91	89	89	-
Finland	96	88	72	73	67	66	-
France	95	89	73	69	69	67	65
Germany /h	122	94	74	66	69	66	64
Greece † /g	-	-	122	112	113	114	-
Hungary	187	172	157	148	152	137	135
Ireland	69	70	68	63	68	74	72
Italy	126	119	105	99	101	100	110
Latvia	96	95	85	95	79	80	56
Lithuania	a/ 167	155	145	166	123	128	120

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates (Continued)

Country	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Europe (Cont.)							
Netherlands	64	56	45	43	40	39	38
Norway	52	49	45	39	44	-	-
Poland †	-	b/ 147	136	141	127	141	136
Portugal	146	† 146	146	144	149	7/ 138	-
Roumania	-	192	182	182	192	175	178
Spain	143	124	113	113	109	-	-
Sweden	60	58	50	47	47	43	46
Switzerland	65	54	48	46	48	47	47
United Kingdom	78	70	65	61	60	62	61
England and Wales ..	76	68	62	59	57	59	58
Northern Ireland ...	82	79	78	70	86	77	77
Scotland	92	85	81	78	77	82	80
Yugoslavia	-	151	153	150	144	137	-
Asia							
British Malaya							
Straits Settlements and Dependencies †	a/ 204	203	173	175	165	171	156
Fed. Malay States †	178	182	146	163	144	142	147
Unfed.Malay States †	-	-	-	184	170	170	145
Burma (Br.) † /g	185	207	195	219	186	-	-
Ceylon (Br.)	190	175	182	173	263	166	-
Hong Kong (Br.) † ...	-	-	-	8/ 341	-	-	-
India, British Prov. † /g /i	182	178	170	187	164	162	-
Japan /i	159	137	120	125	107	117	-
Palestine (Br.) /k ..	a/ 180	178	151	158	131	122	153
Philippines (U.S.) †	157	157	151	161	153	134	-
Africa							
Egypt	144	152	165	166	161	164	-
Union of S. Africa /m	73	67	63	61	63	59	58
Br. Cols. and Mands. Uganda † /9	-	c/ 224	180	189	166	159	-
Oceania							
Australia /i	58	52	41	44	40	41	38
New Zealand /i	43	37	32	32	32	31	31

Table 5. Marriage Rates /1
(Notes on page 204.)

Country	Marriages per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
North America							
U. S., Continental /h	10.6	9.9	† 9.2	† 10.3	† 10.4	-	-
Canada /h	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	-
Jamaica (Br.)	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	† 3.9	-
Mexico †	a/ 4.1	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3
Puerto Rico (U.S.) † .	6.5	6.5	c/2/ 6.2	2/ 7.4	-	-	-
Salvador †	-	-	g/3/ 3.5	4/ 3.6	4/ 3.7	4/ 3.6	-
South America							
Argentina /h	7.2	† 7.5	† 6.5	† 6.6	† 6.9	† 7.0	† 7.3
Chile	6.9	9.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.3
Colombia †	4.3	5.0	d/ 4.0	-	4.7	4.5	4.4

Country	Marriages per 1,000 Population						
	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1934	1935	1936	1937*
South America (Cont.)							
Uruguay †	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	-
Europe							
Austria	9.6	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.5
Belgium	10.6	9.1	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.6
Bulgaria	11.0	9.7	9.1	9.3	7.9	7.9	8.1
Czechoslovakia	10.0	9.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.3
Denmark	7.9	7.8	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.1
Estonia	a/ 8.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.5
Finland /i	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.3	-
France	9.5	8.2	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6
Germany /j	9.4	8.7	9.3	11.1	9.7	9.1	9.1
Greece † /h	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.7	5.6	-
Hungary	10.0	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.9
Ireland	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1
Italy	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.4	6.7	7.4	8.6
Latvia	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.1
Lithuania	a/ 7.7	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4
Netherlands	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.6
Norway	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.7	8.2
Poland †	b/ 9.1	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0
Portugal	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4
Roumania	a/ 9.8	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.5
Spain	7.3	7.3	3/ 6.4	6.0	6/ 6.1	-	-
Sweden	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.8
Switzerland	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.3
United Kingdom	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6
England and Wales ..	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
Northern Ireland ...	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.6
Scotland	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
Yugoslavia	10.6	9.5	7.8	6.8	7.4	7.2	-
Asia							
Formosa (Jap.) †	10.0	10.0	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.6	-
Japan /k	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.8	-
Korea (Jap.) †	9.9	9.1	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	-
Kwantung (Jap.)† /m .	-	7/ 5.8	7/ 4.3	7/ 3.8	7/ 3.8	-	-
Palestine (Br.) † /n	-	-	-	-	6/11.5	6/ 8.5	-
Africa							
Egypt †	-	-	-	-	5/12.8	-	-
Union of S. Africa /o	8.0	9.3	9.4	10.4	10.6	11.1	-
Fr. Cols. and Mands.							
Algeria							
Europeans †	-	-	f/3/7.3	8/ 6.3	-	-	-
Natives †	-	-	e/3/4.1	-	-	-	-
Oceania							
Australia /k	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.7
New Zealand /k	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.6	8.2	9.3	9.5

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries /1

(Notes on page 204.)

Country	Years	Sex	Age 0	1	10	20	40	60
North America								
United States								
White /2	1929-31	M	59.12	62.04	54.96	46.02	29.22	14.72
		F	62.67	64.93	57.65	48.52	31.52	16.05
White	1935	M	60.72	63.15	55.65	46.57	29.43	14.73
		F	64.72	66.51	58.89	49.62	32.15	16.28
Negro /2	1929-31	M	47.55	51.08	44.27	35.95	23.36	13.15
		F	49.51	52.33	45.33	37.22	24.30	14.22
Colored	1935	M	50.82	3/54.06	46.89	38.33	24.96	14.15
		F	53.74	3/56.26	48.96	40.52	26.56	14.87
Canada	1930-32	M	58.96	4/63.96	57.65	48.74	31.60	15.96
		F	60.73	4/64.72	58.67	49.66	32.92	17.05
Europe								
Austria	1930-33	M	54.47	60.55	54.08	45.18	28.65	14.15
		F	58.53	63.46	56.96	48.03	31.13	15.42
Belgium	1928-32	M	56.00	61.17	54.83	46.00	29.42	14.50
		F	59.83	63.83	57.25	48.42	31.83	15.92
Bulgaria	1925-28	M	45.92	54.37	53.75	45.78	30.70	16.45
		F	46.64	53.73	53.20	45.45	31.73	17.18
Czechoslovakia	1929-32	M	51.92	59.90	54.04	45.29	28.96	14.35
		F	55.18	61.96	56.10	47.40	30.98	15.35
Denmark	1931-35	M	62.0	66.5	59.0	49.8	32.1	16.0
		F	63.8	67.1	59.4	50.0	32.5	16.4
Estonia	1932-34	M	53.12	57.93	52.02	43.68	28.22	14.36
		F	59.60	63.87	58.08	49.75	33.65	17.44
Finland	1921-30	M	50.68	55.27	49.98	41.89	27.55	13.99
		F	55.14	59.09	53.78	46.00	31.01	15.82
France	1928-33	M	54.30	58.63	52.06	43.30	27.62	13.76
		F	59.02	62.53	55.95	47.40	31.37	15.94
Germany	1932-34	M	59.86	64.43	57.28	48.16	30.83	15.11
		F	62.81	66.41	59.09	49.84	32.33	16.07
Greece /5	1928	M	49.09	53.22	52.40	44.31	29.76	16.03
		F	50.89	55.09	54.48	46.43	32.40	17.49
Hungary /6	1930-31	M	59.77	-	56.97	47.63	-	13.49
		F	63.74	-	59.57	50.31	-	15.10
Ireland	1925-27	M	57.37	61.15	55.20	46.40	30.43	15.75
		F	57.93	60.83	54.92	46.36	30.83	16.36
Italy	1930-32	M	53.76	59.71	55.46	46.75	30.39	15.16
		F	56.00	61.32	57.15	48.49	32.14	16.13
Latvia	1934-36	M	55.39	60.10	54.19	45.58	29.30	14.73
		F	60.93	64.79	58.80	50.25	33.87	17.73
Netherlands	1921-30	M	61.9	65.3	58.7	49.7	32.1	15.9
		F	63.5	65.8	58.9	49.8	32.5	16.4
Norway	1921/22-1930/31	M	60.98	63.51	56.27	47.73	32.40	16.97
		F	63.84	65.76	58.35	49.85	34.00	18.16
Sweden	1926-30	M	61.19	64.41	57.32	48.56	32.16	16.50
		F	63.33	65.66	58.43	49.73	33.25	17.29

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries (Cont.)

Country	Years	Sex	Ages 0	1	10	20	40	60
Europe (Cont.)								
Switzerland	1929-32	M	59.25	61.75	54.35	45.36	28.58	13.91
		F	63.05	64.93	57.51	48.46	31.42	15.45
U.S.S.R., Europe	1926-27	M	41.93	51.40	51.65	43.24	28.02	14.85
		F	46.79	55.46	55.72	47.36	32.12	17.07
United Kingdom								
England and Wales ..	1930-32	M	58.74	62.25	55.79	46.81	29.62	14.43
		F	62.88	65.48	58.87	49.88	32.55	16.50
	1936	M	60.13	63.38	56.45	47.31	29.78	14.46
		F	64.39	66.79	59.74	50.55	32.92	16.62
Scotland.....	1930-32	M	56.0	60.7	54.9	46.0	29.1	14.1
		F	59.5	63.1	57.2	48.3	31.4	15.9
Northern Ireland ...	1925-27	M	55.42	59.93	54.42	45.63	29.28	14.79
		F	56.11	59.48	53.73	45.22	29.65	15.55
Asia								
India, Brit. Prov....	1931	M	26.91	34.68	36.38	29.57	18.60	10.25
		F	26.56	33.48	33.61	27.08	18.23	10.81
Japan	1926-30	M	44.82	51.07	47.93	40.18	25.74	12.23
		F	46.54	52.10	49.18	42.12	29.01	14.68
Africa								
Egypt /a	1917-27	M	-	-	38.06	32.92	22.82	13.65
		F	-	-	41.64	35.77	24.53	14.58
Union of South Africa, Whites ..	1925-27	M	57.78	61.40	55.17	46.27	29.78	15.31
		F	61.48	64.58	58.33	49.34	32.47	16.76
Oceania								
Australia	1932-34	M	63.48	65.49	58.02	48.81	31.11	15.57
		F	67.14	68.67	61.02	51.67	34.04	17.74
New Zealand	1931	M	65.04	66.61	58.75	49.61	32.07	16.22
		F	67.88	68.64	60.67	51.28	33.80	17.30

Table 7. Birth, Death, and Infant Mortality Rates for Geographic Divisions of the United States Registration Areas

Area	Year 1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937*
	Live Births per 1,000 Population					
U. S. Registration States	17.4	16.5	17.1	16.9	16.7	17.0
New England	16.1	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.4	14.4
Middle Atlantic	16.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.6
East North Central	15.9	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.4
West North Central	17.1	16.4	17.1	16.4	16.4	16.1
South Atlantic	21.3	20.1	21.0	20.5	19.9	20.4
East South Central	21.7	20.3	21.5	21.1	20.3	20.6
West South Central /a	18.8	18.1	19.4	18.6	18.0	18.5
Mountain	19.8	19.5	20.6	21.1	21.3	21.9

Table 7. Birth, Death, and Infant Mortality Rates for Geographic Divisions of the United States Registration Areas (Continued)

Area	Year					
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937 *
	Live Births per 1,000 Population (Cont.)					
Pacific	13.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	14.0	15.2
W. South Central Ex. Texas .	18.8	18.3	19.4	18.4	17.9	18.2
Registration States of 1932	17.4	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.9
	Deaths Per 1,000 Population					
U. S. Registration States	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.2
New England	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8
Middle Atlantic	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.4
East North Central	10.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.8	11.4
West North Central	10.3	10.1	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.3
South Atlantic	11.1	10.7	11.6	11.2	11.8	11.3
East South Central	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.4	11.3	11.5
West South Central /a	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.4	10.1
Mountain	11.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.4	12.3
Pacific	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.8	12.4	12.6
W. South Central Ex. Texas.	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	10.1	9.6
Registration States of 1932	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.6	11.3
	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
U. S. Registration States	57.6	58.1	60.1	55.7	57.1	54.4
New England	54.7	53.7	53.0	49.4	48.6	46.0
Middle Atlantic	55.2	52.5	52.8	48.9	48.3	46.4
East North Central	54.4	50.7	52.9	48.1	49.4	46.7
West North Central	50.3	51.9	53.1	50.0	49.9	47.3
South Atlantic	68.4	68.0	74.8	67.7	70.8	65.0
East South Central	61.6	63.9	67.8	60.1	65.2	60.6
West South Central /a	53.8	67.6	66.5	64.4	66.4	66.5
Mountain	71.2	76.1	74.5	77.5	77.7	75.5
Pacific	50.0	49.3	48.6	47.8	50.6	49.8
W. South Central Ex. Texas	53.8	60.4	61.5	57.5	61.8	59.6
Registration States of 1932	57.6	57.1	59.4	54.8	56.4	53.3

a/ Texas was admitted to the Registration States in 1933.

Notes to Tables 1-6.

Table 1. Population Growth

† Approximate. * Provisional.

F/ De facto population; J/ de jure population. Specified only when both figures are available.

a/ For a number of countries, particularly some of those in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the census figures are little more than rough approximations. In certain of these, parts of the population are enumerated and other parts merely estimated. For details see the footnotes to Table 2 of the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations. In some cases where the Statistical Year-Book reports the de facto census population, de jure populations have been substituted (or vice versa) to permit comparison with recent official estimates.

In other cases the figures differ from those in the Year-Book in the last digit because of a different convention in rounding to thousands.

b/ Includes only those countries in which the last census was taken in 1900 or later and numbered at least 500,000 inhabitants.

c/ Computed on assumption of constant annual percentage rate of growth during the period.

d/ Rate applies to last intercensal period.

e/ Certain official estimates higher by several millions are now considered by the authorities themselves to be exaggerated.

f/ Official statements indicate that the census exaggerated the population by about 6 per cent. The official estimate was made on the assumption of a 2 per cent annual increase starting with the adjusted census figure.

g/ Census excludes but estimate includes the Saar (811 thousand inhabitants in June, 1935).

h/ Census excludes but estimate includes Memel (about 150 thousand inhabitants in 1923).

i/ In February, 1935 the Dindings Islands were transferred from the Straits Settlements to the Federated Malay States.

j/ Burma was separated from India on April 1, 1937.

k/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway (523 thousand inhabitants in December, 1935).

m/ Figure takes into account the territorial adjustment of 1934-1935.

n/ Exclusive of aborigines, who were estimated at about 60 thousand.

1/ Unless otherwise noted all figures are taken from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937/38, Table 2.

2/ League of Nations. Health Section. Annual Epidemiological Report, 1935; p. 65.

3/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 10(10):197. Oct., 1937.

4/ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1937; pp. 7-12.

5/ Estonia. Riigi statistika keskbüroo. Eesti statistika kuukiri (196):147. March, 1938.

6/ Japan. Bureau de la statistique générale. Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon, 1937; pp. 4, 6.

7/ Union of South Africa. Office of Census and Statistics. Official Year Book, 1937; p. 1047.

8/ Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30(1):160. Jan., 1938.

9/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Bollettino mensile di statistica 11(9):249. Sept., 1936.

10/ New Zealand. Census and Statistics Department. Official Year-Book, 1938; pp. v, 52, 53.

Tables 2 and 3. Birth and Death Rates

† Approximate. Jamaica, Argentina, and Uruguay are thus marked because the population estimates are based on remote censuses. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportion registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Egypt.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1923-1925; c/ 1930; d/ 1931-1934; e/ 1931-1933, 1935; f/ 1933-1934; g/ 1933-1935.

h/ Registration area.

i/ Based on de facto population; different from official rates.

j/ The Saar included in all years.

k/ Asiatics, exclusive of Moï.

m/ Including Burma, which was separated on April 1, 1935.

n/ Nonaborigines.

o/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

p/ Native population.

q/ Exclusive of Bedouins.

r/ White population.

1/ Unless otherwise noted all figures are taken from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937/38.

2/ U. S. Bureau of the Census. Vital statistics - Special reports 5(35):153. June 22, 1938 and 5(32):113. June 15, 1938.

3/ Computed.

4/ Puerto Rico. Report of the Commissioner of Health for the year ending June 30, 1935; p. 97.

5/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 11(4):73. April, 1938.

6/ Ibid. 10(9):172. Sept., 1937.

7/ Ibid. 10(7):130. July, 1937.

8/ Edge, P. Granville. The demography of British colonial possessions. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society 100(2):192. 1937.

9/ Adapted from: Japan. Bureau de la statistique générale. Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon, 1937; p. 15.

10/ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1937; pp. 19*, 20*.

11/ Adapted from: Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30(1): 161. Jan., 1938.

Table 4. Infant Mortality Rates

† Approximate. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportion registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Egypt.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1927-1930; c/ 1930; d/ 1931-1934; e/ 1932-1934; f/ 1933.

g/ Registration area.

h/ The Saar included in all years.

i/ Including Burma, which was separated on April 1, 1935.

j/ Nonaborigines.

k/ Exclusive of Bedouins.

m/ White population.

1/ Unless otherwise noted all figures are taken from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937/38.

2/ U. S. Bureau of the Census. Vital statistics - Special reports 5(33):119. June 15, 1938.

3/ Adapted from: Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 9(4):74. April, 1936.

4/ Adapted from: Puerto Rico. Report of the Commissioner of Health for the year ending June 30, 1935; p. 99.

5/ Colombia. Departamento de contraloria. Anuario general de estadística, 1933; p. 189.

6/ League of Nations. Health Section. Annual Epidemiological Report, 1935; p. 68.

7/ Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 5(2):200. July, 1937.

8/ Edge, P. Granville. The demography of British colonial possessions. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society 100(2):192. 1937.

9/ Adapted from: Office international d'hygiène publique. Bulletin mensuel 30 (1):161. Jan., 1938.

Table 5. Marriage Rates

† Approximate. Jamaica, Argentina, and Uruguay are thus marked because the population estimates are based on remote censuses. Even in some of the countries not marked †, registration is not complete. Variations in the proportion registered account for some of the fluctuations in the rates. This condition is most prevalent in Latin America, southern and eastern Europe, and Egypt.

* Provisional.

a/ 1922-1925; b/ 1923-1935; c/ 1931-1934; d/ 1931, 1933, 1935; e/ 1933; f/ 1933-1934; g/ 1933-1935.

h/ Registration area.

i/ Based on de facto population; different from official rates.

j/ The Saar included in all years.

k/ Nonaborigines.

m/ Including the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

n/ Exclusive of Bedouins.

o/ White population.

1/ Unless otherwise noted all figures are taken from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937/38.

2/ Adapted from: Puerto Rico. Report of the Commissioner of Health for the year ending June 30, 1935; p. 108.

3/ Computed.

4/ Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Notiziario demografico 11(3):55. March, 1938.

5/ Ibid. 10(10):193. Oct., 1937.

6/ Revue de l'Institut international de statistique 5(2):200. July, 1937.

7/ Adapted from: Japan. Bureau de la statistique générale. Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon, 1937; p. 15.

8/ Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1937; p. 20*.

Table 6. Complete Expectation of Life ($\mathring{e}_x$) at Various Ages in Selected Countries

a/ Computed from census data only.

1/ Unless otherwise noted all figures are taken from the Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1937/38.

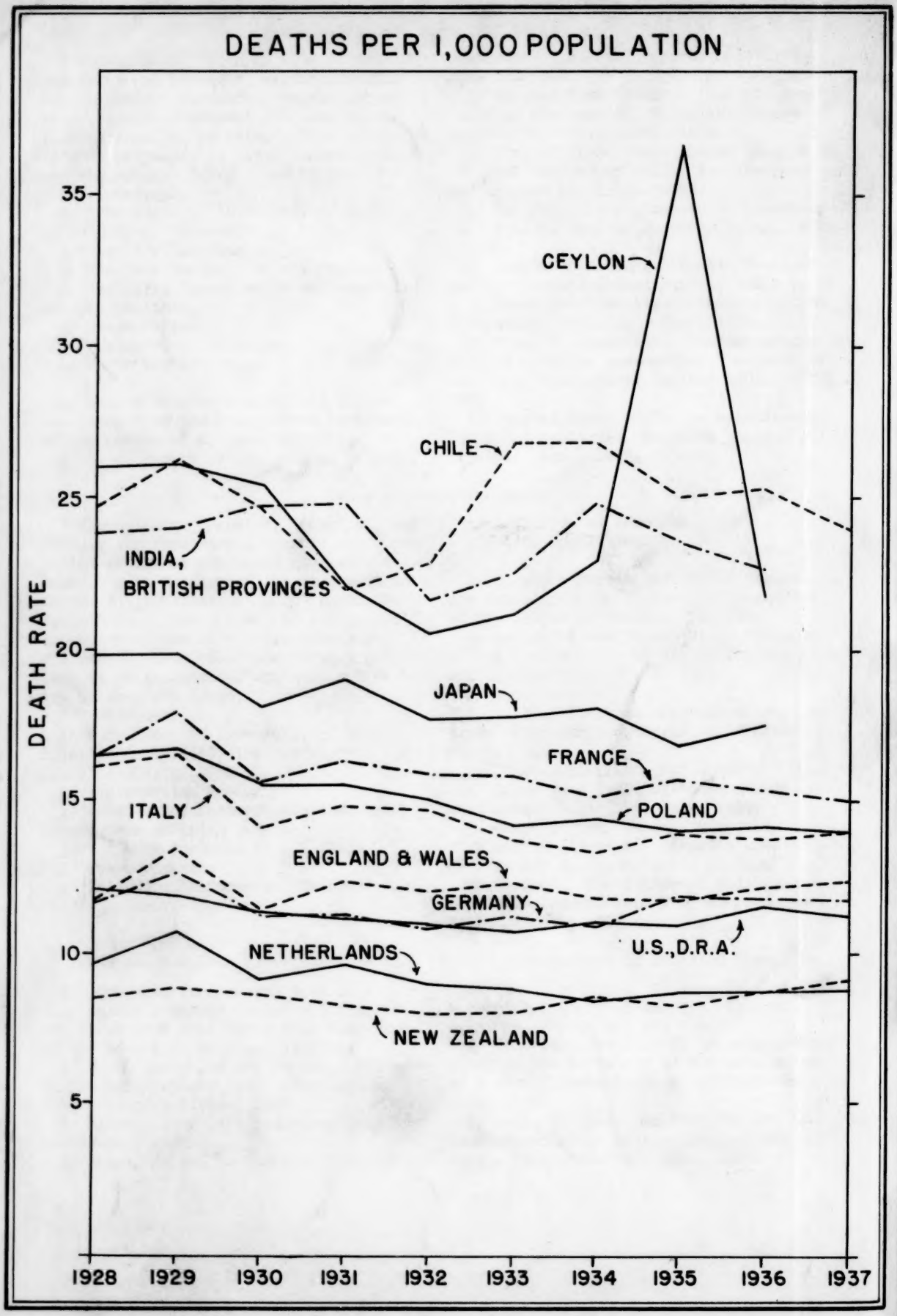
2/ U. S. Bureau of the Census. United States Life Tables: 1930. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1936.

3/ Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Statistical Bureau.

4/ Grant, Milton D. Canadian life tables from census returns. Transactions of the Actuarial Society of America, Vol. 35, Part One, May 24 and 25, 1934.

5/ Valaoras, Vasilios G. A comparative study of the mortality of the population of Greece. Human Biology 8(4):553-564. Dec., 1936.

6/ Szél, Tividar. Az 1930-31. évi halandósági tábla. Magyar statisztikai Szemle 15(8):724-733. Aug.. 1937.


DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
DEATH RATE
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
CEYLON
CHILE
INDIA,
BRITISH PROVINCES
JAPAN
FRANCE
ITALY
POLAND
ENGLAND & WALES
GERMANY
U.S.,D.R.A.
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND